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Recession Warning Given UN By Jobert

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 10 (Reuters).—French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert warned today that the world's current industrial slowdown could easily develop into a recession and cause a global crisis.

In an address to the General Assembly on the opening day of its political debate on economic problems, he disclosed that France's trade balance this year is expected to show a deficit of \$4 billion and \$5 billion.

Mr. Jobert urged delegates not to allow their view of the situation to be obscured by the four-fold increase in oil prices, which he said is only one sign of a more general crisis in international economic relations that has long been in the making.

President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, speaking after Mr. Jobert, defended oil-price rises and blamed the industrialized nations' "overconsumption and gorging" for their economic difficulties.

"It is clearly inexcusable to impute the worsening of inflation to the rise in oil prices," he told the assembly.

He advocated nationalization of the natural resources of developing lands, extension to other commodities of the central machinery effectively demonstrated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and cancellation of the international debts of many poorer states.

Mr. Boumedienne, who will confer in Washington tomorrow with President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, criticized the concept of the Washington energy conference called by Mr. Nixon in February.

It was "in the nature of a preliminary to a confrontation between the desire for international cooperation," he said.

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel challenged the newly rich oil countries and the Socialist bloc to join the wealthy industrial nations in sharing the burden of global assistance, other wise services reported.

(Mr. Scheel told the assembly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



MICHIGAN WELCOME—President Nixon and Republican congressional candidate James Sparling Jr. are greeted by hand as Mr. Nixon arrives to campaign for Mr. Sparling.

Angered at Delay of Tapes

Republicans on House Panel See Nixon Risking Subpoena

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee said today the White House is risking a subpoena for tapes of presidential conversations by delaying a response to the committee's request for them.

The White House, given a deadline of yesterday, April 9, to say whether it would deliver the tapes, said yesterday it would provide "additional materials" some time after the Easter congressional recess, April 12-22.

The reply angered committee members of both parties, who met in separate caucuses in advance of a committee meeting tomorrow at which the possibility of issuing a subpoena will be discussed.

It looks like the committee will issue a subpoena if the White House does not yield," said Rep. Robert McClory, R-Ill.

He and three other Republicans said they would support a vote

for a subpoena if the White House has not changed its position by tomorrow.

One of them, Rep. Tom Riffeback, R-Ill., said committee Republicans were "trying to work something out" that would avoid the constitutional crisis that could result from a subpoena of President Nixon.

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., declined to comment, other than to say there was an exchange of views with no attempt to reach a Democratic party position.

James St. Clair, who is in charge of President Nixon's defense against impeachment, sent a letter to the committee. He said the White House still was reviewing the request for the taped talks—42 in all—between Mr. Nixon and his chief aides about the time the Watergate cover-up was becoming known last year.

"We expect that the review can be completed by the end of the Easter recess and that the additional materials furnished at that time will permit the committee to complete its inquiry promptly," he said.

Mr. St. Clair's letter, addressed to John Doar, special counsel to the committee, contained no pledge to provide all the materials that the committee has sought. Instead, it implied that the White House would decide which of the tapes it considered relevant and release only those.

Mr. Doar said yesterday that he was prepared to start presenting evidence gathered by the staff to the committee May 7. The committee has received 19 tapes and over 700 documents from the White House and also evidence relating to Mr. Nixon's alleged role in the Watergate cover-up.

When the committee first sought the tapes, the White House counterattacked by accusing the investigators of engaging in a fishing expedition. Mr. Nixon about Mr. Doar trying to drive a U-Haul trailer up to the Executive Mansion and haul away its files.

Extensive Negotiations Since then, there have been extensive negotiations between Mr. Doar and Mr. St. Clair, accompanied by continuing White House demands that the committee hurry—such as the suggestion by Ronald Ziegler, the presidential press secretary, that the committee and its staff work more nights.

Finally, on April 4, Mr. Doar wrote to Mr. St. Clair that "we request a reply by Tuesday, April 9, at the latest, with respect to whether or not the conversations will be delivered."

Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, senior Republican on the committee, said of the White House reply "I am not satisfied with the response."

He added, "I think it was offensive to the House. I'm sorry to say."

House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma said that, in light of the White House request for more time on turning over the tapes, he wants no more complaints that the committee was dragging its feet.

"This delay must be charged to the administration," the White House, Rep. Albert told newsmen.

Rep. Albert also repeated that he believed that if the tapes were subpoenaed and still not turned over, this would be in contempt of Congress and an impeachable offense.

Nixon Draws Warm Crowds In Michigan

SANDUSKY, Mich., April 10 (AP).—Boyed by generally friendly crowds, President Nixon barnstormed through a heavily Republican, predominantly rural section of Michigan today.

In what some saw as a daring political gamble, Mr. Nixon visited Michigan's 8th Congressional District, about 100 miles north of Detroit, to campaign for Republican candidate James Sparling, who will oppose Democrat Robert Traxler in a special House race next Tuesday.

Everywhere that Mr. Nixon's motorcade went on its 57-mile trip, he was greeted by cheering crowds that outnumbered and outshouted protesters calling for his impeachment. But there were demonstrators at every stop, particularly in Sandusky. They waved placards with such legends as "Impeach the Thief," "Nixon Coddles Criminals" and "Jail to the Thief."

Mr. Sparling, who invited Mr. Nixon at a time when few Republican politicians are seeking his campaign assistance, carefully avoided words of either praise or censure in introducing the President to largely friendly, even enthusiastic crowds in the small towns and hamlets along the way.

Addressing the Issues Before the motorcade took off, the GOP candidate told a reporter, "Nixon is not here as a campaigner. He's here to address himself to the issues."

The visit is considered a major political gamble by Mr. Nixon. If Mr. Sparling should win, the President would receive much of the credit for reversing an unfavorable situation. But if Mr. Sparling should lose after Mr. Nixon's appearance, the result would be interpreted as a direct repudiation of the President.

Opinion polls here have shown a strong reaction against Mr. Nixon and Watergate. Since the polls were taken, Mr. Traxler has placed heavy emphasis on the President's tax troubles.

If Mr. Nixon was not campaigning, he gave a creditable imitation of a telling voters at every opportunity that Mr. Sparling, if elected to the House, would be the servant neither of big business nor big labor, an officeholder "who will not be a totem pole, who will not be a rubber stamp, but will work for you."

Mr. Nixon avoided the 8th District's industrial centers, Saginaw and Bay City, but addressed even his rural audiences about a need to help the sagging auto industry (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Mrs. Meir Tells Cabinet Rift Forces Her to Quit

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, April 10 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir announced her resignation tonight, bringing down her month-old coalition government and making national elections likely within the next several months.

The 75-year-old premier said that she was resigning because deep divisions within her Labor party had made it impossible to continue. The party had reached an impasse in recent days over the issue of assigning political responsibility for Israel's military shortcomings at the outset of the October war.

Her announcement came as a surprise, but party leaders and fellow cabinet ministers said later that they accepted it as genuine and final. Mrs. Meir had also threatened last month to step down but was persuaded to stay on and head the new government that was sworn in a month ago today.

Mrs. Meir has been premier five years.

Caretaker Basis

Under Israeli law, Mrs. Meir and the members of the present cabinet will continue in office on a caretaker basis until a new government is formed. Tomorrow Mrs. Meir is expected to go to President Ephraim Katsir to inform him formally of her decision.

In theory the President could invite the right-wing opposition, the Likud, to attempt to form a government prior to new elections. This is unlikely, however, since the Likud lacks the parliamentary strength to build a successful coalition.

Despite its caretaker status, the Meir government is expected to continue the indirect negotiations with Syria toward a disengagement-of-forces agreement, talks that have begun under American auspices. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is expected to visit Jerusalem and Damascus later this month to expedite the exchange of views.

Information Minister Shimon

Peres said in an interview tonight that he saw no reason why the talks with Syria could not go forward. "The business of the government will continue as usual until there is a new government," he said.

Political sources said that it could take anywhere from three to five months to stage new elections and complete the formation of a new government.

Mrs. Meir made her announcement with no warning and a minimum of fanfare at a closed meeting of the Labor party delegation to parliament in the Knesset building in Jerusalem.

The meeting had deadlocked over whether Defense Minister Moshe Dayan should accept parliamentary responsibility for the prewar errors and resign or whether, as Gen. Dayan's supporters contended, the entire government shared a collective responsibility for what had happened.

Mrs. Meir made the argument academic with her brief announcement, which she delivered in a soft but firm voice. Participants in the closed-door (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



EXIT—Premier Golda Meir leaving cabinet meeting last night after announcing resignation. Bodyguard follows.

By Army During 1971 War

Pakistan Apologizes to Dacca for Violence

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, April 10 (NYT).—Pakistan apologized today for its army's violence in what is now Bangladesh during the 1971 war with India.

Also officially announced tonight was the decision by Bangladesh to drop the proposed trials of 195 Pakistanis for war crimes. The muted apology by Pakistan and the gesture by Bangladesh were disclosed with the release of the agreement, signed last night, by the foreign ministers of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The delicate, face-saving compromise was worked out after five days of negotiations among the three nations. Essentially, Pakistan and Bangladesh gained what they wanted: Pakistan will receive all of its prisoners held in captivity since the war, including the 195 men whom Bangladesh wanted to place on trial for murder and rape. Bangladesh, which agreed to drop the trials, earned a public apology—a veiled acknowledgment by Pakistan that some of its troops had been recklessly violent.

The agreement was made public simultaneously tonight in New Delhi, Dacca and Islamabad. It was signed by the foreign ministers who conducted the talks: Swarn Singh of India, Kamal Hussain of Bangladesh and Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan.

The tone of the agreement was conciliatory. It noted that the Pakistani government "condemned and deeply regretted any crimes that may have been committed."

"Forgive and Forget" It said that Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan had "appealed to the people of Bangladesh to forgive and forget the mistakes of the past in order to promote reconciliation."

"Similarly, the prime minister of Bangladesh [Sheikh Mujibur Rahman] had declared with regard to the atrocities and destruction committed in Bangladesh in 1971, that he wanted the people to forget the past and to make a fresh start."

The signing of the agreement means that all of the 92,000 Pakistani prisoners of war will return home within the next few months. The prisoner issue—were a vivid and constant reminder of the subcontinent of the 1971 India-Pakistan war that resulted in the loss of Pakistan's eastern wing and the creation of Bangladesh.

The most famous postwar problem, which remains unsolved, involves the Bihari minority in Bangladesh. Pakistan had said privately it would accept only 140,000 of the 500,000 Biharis who want to emigrate, but under the agreement signed last night, it indicated more would be accepted. Pakistan must provide a reason why an emigration application is rejected and this move, sources here said, would effectively mean an increase in the number of Biharis admitted to Pakistan.

After Opposition Blocks 2 Bills

Whitlam Forced Into Calling General Election in Australia

CANBERRA, Australia, April 10 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today was forced into calling a general election after the opposition took the unprecedented step of blocking two routine money bills in the Senate.

Speculation on the date of the election centered on May 18, when previously scheduled Senate elections would have been held.

The money bills, which give the government funds to continue to the end of the financial year, had never been rejected. Mr. Whitlam had said that he would call new elections if the bills were rejected.

Minister's Assurance Evidence that the opposition move was just a gambit to force Mr. Whitlam to call the elections came just two hours after he announced that he would dissolve Parliament—the Senate passed the bills.

The bills passed smoothly after an assurance from Foreign Minister Don Willesse that an election date would be announced once they had been approved.

Thus Mr. Whitlam gave into general elections after his Labor party had just 16 months in office following 33 years in opposition.

Opinion polls have indicated that his government has lost popularity since it came to power. But the polls also show that Mr. Whitlam gets a 10 percent higher esteem rating than Liberal party leader Bill Snedden, who replaced former Prime Minister William McMahon.

The political maneuvering that came to a head today began when Mr. Whitlam saw an opportunity to wrest control of the Senate from three opposition parties by offering Sen. William Cair, a long-time political foe, the ambassadorship to the Irish Republic.

The opposition saw through the stratagem to get Labor an extra seat in the May 18 elections and decided to force Mr. Whitlam's hand by opposing the money bills.

60 Seats in Senate Labor held 26 seats in the 60-seat Senate. The Liberals had 20, the Country party five, the Democratic Labor party four, Independents four and there was one vacant seat.

Labor had 67 seats in the 125-member House of Representatives, the Liberals 38 and the Country party 20.

The creation of two new seats in the House should favor Labor, giving them an expected strength of 69 in a House of 127.

The Liberal-Country party alliance therefore would have to gain six seats to win back power. Both houses will wind up business tomorrow.

Soviet Request Rejected CANBERRA, April 10 (AP).—The government today rejected a Soviet request to establish a joint scientific space observation station in Australia.

The United States opposed the Soviet request, contending that the Russians could use the station to monitor U.S. space tracking stations and other bases in Australia.

Mitterrand Says He Will Win, Asserts Gaullism Has No Heir

PARIS, April 10 (UPI).—Nothing will be the same again in France now that President Georges Pompidou is dead, French Foreign Minister Jean-François Mitterrand said in an interview with France-Soir.

Mr. Mitterrand also emphasized that he was a "committed European" and that France would pursue his Common Market role if he became president.

The Socialist leader said he favored a Common Market that was "open, independent and socialist."

He added: "I have made it clear that France must play an active role in Brussels, where a nine-member European community is being organized. I am a convinced European."

Mr. Mitterrand, a World War II Resistance hero, said that the ruling Gaullists are so badly split that the left stands a good chance of winning the vacant presidency.

"For the first time, victory is possible," Mr. Mitterrand said. "The whole country has this feeling and this expectation is speeding things up."

Mr. Mitterrand is facing two major Gaullist candidates—Jacques Chaban-Delmas, 59, a former prime minister, and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, 48. Jean Lecanuet, co-leader of the Reformist group, tonight announced that his Democratic Center party would support Mr. Giscard d'Estaing because, he said, "The Union of the Left is a menace and the majority is split."

Liberal Gaullist Edgar Faure today formally withdrew his candidacy. His withdrawal was tentatively announced yesterday.

Gaullist party tacticians have expressed fears that a proliferation of Gaullist candidates will split the vote and give Mr. Mitterrand the 50.1 percent he needs for a victory. If no candidate gets this percentage May 5, the two leading candidates will go in to a runoff May 19.

U.K. Backs Hess Release LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—The Labor government has backed the release of Rudolf Hess from Spandau Prison on humanitarian grounds. Elder's former deputy, who will be 80 on April 26, has been the sole prisoner in the jail in West Berlin since 1966. The previous Conservative government had also urged Hess's release.

U.S. Denies Report WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—The State Department denied today that the United States was providing military assistance to Kurdish tribesmen. A spokesman said, "This is not true."

17 Nations Below Sahara Affected

African Drought Is Spreading, Harm 'Almost Unmanageable'

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Slowly but inexorably, the drought in Africa is spreading to more and more countries. Early signs of possible disaster are appearing in Kenya and Tanzania. But drought conditions are also being reported in portions of many other countries, including the Sudan in East Africa, the Central African Republic, and Gambia, Cameroon, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ghana and Guinea in West Africa. These nations have so far largely escaped international attention.

Most of these countries have refused offers of help and are struggling with the problem on their own. But some, such as Ghana and the Central African Republic, have requested aid from the United States, if only to determine the drought's effects and preliminary steps that should be taken.

State Department relief officials are no longer certain in some cases whether the problem is drought or a general deterioration in the capacity of the countries to produce enough food. But a feeling is apparent among many of them that "the consequences of the drought are becoming almost unmanageable," as one official put it.

"The same kind of process is unfolding throughout the continent," he added.

At least 39 of the 59 countries and territories south of the Sahara now are affected by the drought. Most of these countries are in the savannah grassland belt stretching across the continent just below the desert. Only in five of them, however, has the drought really become a disaster—Mali, Niger, Chad, Mauritania and Ethiopia.

Reports now reaching the State Department from West, Central and East Africa tell of low rainfall in the forest area south of the savannah belt. They also tell of declining crops of cotton, peanuts, cocoa, coffee and grains, of soaring prices for staple foods, of ebbing rivers and underground water tables and of migration of nomads and peasants in search of food and water.

As many as 15 million people in the 17 countries may be in need of assistance to avoid famine and economic disaster.

In effect, many African countries that had been barely holding their own in the battle to develop a growth rate of 3 percent or less, are becoming "disaster prone," says one official of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The only bright spot for these afflicted African countries, many of which are among the world's poorest, is that the prices of raw materials and important export crops such as coffee and cotton are very high now, partly because of growing shortages resulting from the drought.

Kenya appears hardest hit and nearest disaster. About 70 percent of the entire country, the home of an estimated two million people, is affected, particularly in the northeast and eastern regions.

There are no reports of deaths among humans, but cattle losses are put at 250,000.

In neighboring Tanzania, government officials now talk of a "food crisis" and news reports from the capital of Dar es Salaam say the country's coffee and grain crops have dropped precipitously.

Other reports on drought conditions in countries not previously

ly affected include the following:

• In the Sudan, the UN Food and Agricultural Organization's "early warning system" is reporting serious shortages of food in Kordofan and Darfur Provinces in the country's center, due largely to distribution problems. About 50,000 persons reportedly are receiving relief in the southwestern province of Bahari Ghazal.

Cotton Crops Suffer

• In the Central African Republic, the Oubangui River on the border with Zaïre is extremely low, the country's cotton crops are suffering and the thinly populated eastern and northern portions of the country are affected.

• In Ghana, the country's main export crop, cocoa, is declining because of the drought, but the increase in world prices has helped compensate for the drop. There is a beef shortage in the capital, Accra, and prices of basic foods are soaring.

The Ghanaian government has asked the State Department to help assess the extent of the drought and its possible consequences for the economy.

• In Nigeria, the world's largest exporter of peanuts in normal times, the crop has dropped from 800,000 tons to an expected 300,000 tons this year because of prolonged drought in the northern third of the country. All exports of peanuts have stopped.

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UN CONFERENCE—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, left; UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Liberian President William Tolbert get together for dinner Tuesday after opening of a General Assembly session about raw materials and development.

New Elections Likely

Mrs. Meir Informs Cabinet That Rift Forces Her to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting quoted her as saying that she felt she no longer commanded sufficient support within the divided party to continue.

"This is an inevitable step for me," she reportedly said. "This is a burden I no longer want to bear. Don't ask me to change my mind. This is final."

The premier added that she regretted that, under the law, her resignation forced the resignation of all the ministers. Under the circumstances, she was quoted as saying, there seemed to be no alternative but new elections.

That's Enough

Mrs. Meir then left the caucus room. She declined to speak to reporters waiting outside. "That's enough," she said, raising her right hand slightly to forestall any questions.

Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir told reporters that he was sure that there would have to be new elections, although he couldn't predict when. Asked if he would be a candidate for premier, he smiled and said, "No, definitely not."

Assuming new elections are held, it is difficult to predict who will head the Labor party list and whether, in fact, the different factions that make up the party will remain united during an election campaign. It seems possible, for instance, that Gen. Dayan and his supporters may leave the party and run either with the opposition or on a separate list of their own.

Police Minister Shimon Hellel said tonight that he expected a "whole new alignment of political forces in Israel. I can't predict how things will develop," he said, "but if the party couldn't hold together on this issue, I doubt it will during an election campaign."

Power Struggle Seen

Mrs. Meir's move seems certain to set off a major power struggle within the party. Deputy Premier Yigal Alon probably will assert a claim to the leadership on behalf of the more liberal elements. Others may unite around Yosef Almog, a former minister of labor who was elected mayor of Haifa in the Dec. 31 elections. Another, more remote, candidate for party leadership may be Yitzhak Rabin, the former chief of staff and ambassador to the United States, who succeeded Mr. Almog as minister of labor.

The Labor party consists of three separate factions that united in 1968. They are the Mapai faction, which Mrs. Meir has headed, Achdut Haavoda, which Mr. Alon heads, and Rafi, which supports Gen. Dayan.

In the dispute over the political responsibility for the war, a majority of the Mapai and Achdut Haavoda members were in favor of ousting Gen. Dayan from the cabinet, or at least removing him from the Defense Ministry.

Gen. Dayan refused to resign voluntarily, however, thereby bringing the crisis to a head. Rather than dismiss him, or reassign him to another position within the cabinet, Mrs. Meir elected to resign herself. A close

aide to Mrs. Meir said later that she had realized that a cabinet reshuffle would serve only to prolong the crisis without resolving the root problems.

"It would have been no more than a shot of morphine to a dying patient," one cabinet minister said.

Menachem Begin, leader of the rightist Likud, described the situation as a "profound national crisis." He said that new elections should be held within 10 weeks and that in the meantime a broadly based caretaker government should run the country.

On the opposite end of the political spectrum, Meir Pail, the head of the tiny Moked party, applauded Mrs. Meir's decision to step down.

"The generation of the grandfathers has now completed its task," he said. "The time has come for a whole new leadership to take over."

Cairo Commentary

CAIRO, April 10 (UPI).—Cairo radio said tonight that the resignation of Mrs. Meir was the inevitable result of Israel's defeat in last October's war.

A commentary broadcast by the radio said that Israel "does not have the components of a state and, therefore, its military collapse during the war is bound to have serious effects on it."

U.S. Takes Steps To Ease Iceland Objection to Base

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—The State Department said yesterday that the United States has made two gestures designed to ease Iceland's objections to the continued presence of a U.S.-operated NATO air base in that country.

The United States, at the request of the Icelandic government, has agreed to "undertake measures" which will make it impossible for the television broadcast signal of the armed forces station at Keflavik to be heard in Reykjavik, the department said.

Second, it said, the United States will conclude an agreement to transfer to Iceland, "without charge," traffic-control equipment, which has been on loan to that country from the Federal Aviation Administration.

The department's statement came at the close of two days of discussions between Icelandic Foreign Minister Einar Aqvason and Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco.

Young Desperadoes Explode Onto Crime Scene in France

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, April 10 (NYT).—New kinds of crime perpetrated by a new kind of criminal are jolting France.

Shootouts on the Champs-Elysees, armed bank holdups staged on the spur of the moment, hostages grabbed at gunpoint outside the stock exchange, young "amateur" thugs who squeeze the

triggers at the slightest provocation are suddenly a part of the French scene.

Hardly a day goes by in Paris now without bursts of violence. There have been as many as 10 bank holdups a day in the French capital this winter. In 1968, there were six during the entire year in the Paris region. In 1973, there were almost 600.

More than two-thirds of the bank robbers arrested in the last 12 months were less than 25 years old and mostly unknown to the police. Only 45 percent of the total involved were caught, however, which makes this particular crime a tempting one. They are seizing more and more hostages to cover their getaway, firing wildly on crowded boulevards.

They live outside the structured underworld, which itself is disintegrating. The new breed is formed for the most part in the boring, dehumanizing big housing projects that encircle and blight the outskirts of Paris. This generation is willing, even eager, to shoot.

In true Bonnie-and-Clyde fashion, death is a kick for them—including their own.

"There's something of the desperado in these people," said Jacques Leau, director of the Institute of Criminology here. "The great game of life and death means little to them. Not the life

of their hostages, even less that of a cop and not at all their own lives."

Strict gun controls—much stricter than in the United States—have not deterred them. Nor, it seems, has the recent creation of motorized anti-gang squads who cover Paris on a grid system.

A handgun can be bought on the streets of Paris for 500 francs (\$100).

Monks Hold Out On Greek Mount

MOUNT ATHOS, Greece, April 10 (AP).—Authorities of this semi-autonomous monastic republic said yesterday that they will maintain a "wait and see" attitude toward monks who have barricaded themselves in an 11th-century monastery for the past two weeks.

The monks and the abbot of Esphigmenou Monastery are challenging the religious authority of Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios I, spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodoxy, based in Istanbul.

The patriarch has ordered the deportation of Abbot Athanasios and four other monks of the monastery on Mount Athos for deviating from his line. The all-male monastic republic in northern Greece has about 1,200 monks living in 20 monasteries and related buildings.

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IRS Sought Data on Burners Of Draft Cards, Fans of Rock

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—The Internal Revenue Service until recently was prepared to audit the taxes of anyone who attended a rock festival or who burned his draft card, according to an IRS internal memo.

The memo was made public yesterday by Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn. It is a January, 1973, status report on what was called a special compliance group set up inside the IRS to collect intelligence information on all persons or groups advocating so-called extremist views.

The unit was created during the first year of the Nixon administration and, by 1973, according to the memo, had amassed 8,000 files on individuals and 3,000 on organizations. It had collected 12,000 classified documents and had compiled a list of 16,000 groups or individuals "who fall into the category of posing a threat and probability of tax violations," the IRS memo said.

"The magnitude and potential of this facility is unlimited," the memo said. "A recent audit supports the conclusion that this function offers high potential as a deterrent to widespread tax violation by activist groups."

The memo was signed by John Flynn, regional commissioner of the North Atlantic region of the IRS. It was addressed to IRS directors.

The document said that the IRS was collecting information, with the help of law enforcement agencies, on so-called violent groups. It also said that mem-

bers of nonviolent groups were being included.

"Included are those who publicly destroy and burn draft cards, destroy selective service records, participate in and organize May Day demonstrations, organize and attend rock festivals which attract youth and narcotics," the memo said.

It also said that IRS agents were interested in the tax returns of those accused of the sale of firearms to the Irish Republican Army, those who travel to Cuba, Algeria or North Vietnam, or those engaged in "inciting, promoting and resistance to authority by encouraging defectors in the armed forces to enter into alliances to subvert this nation," the memo said.

Sen. Weicker said Monday that the special unit was dismantled in August, 1973, at the same time that allegations were being made before the Senate Watergate Committee that the White House had used the IRS to benefit President Nixon's friends and to punish his political "enemies."

The memo asked agents in the field to forward to Washington any intelligence about dissident groups.

Aid for Pensioners

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—With the April 15 deadline for filing 1973 tax returns less than a week away, the Internal Revenue Service has revised its regulations, giving substantial tax breaks to disabled pensioners who have not reached retirement age.

No exact figures were available on the number of persons who would be affected, but officials said that it could run to more than one million. The new IRS regulations liberalized its rules on sick-pay exclusions for the disabled pensioners.

Ehrlichman Case Defined by Judge

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—National security has nothing to do with the trial of former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman, charged with conspiracy in connection with the Ellsberg case break-in, U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell said today, indicating he will not permit lawyers to use national interests as a defense argument.

Mr. Ehrlichman, formerly domestic policy adviser to President Nixon, is one of several persons charged in connection with the 1971 burglary at the office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, who was cleared last year of charges in connection with releasing secret government documents about the Vietnam war.

"It's a very simple conspiracy question," Judge Gesell said. "It is whether there was an agreement to bust into the doctor's home [office] and whether they did it. All this talk about national defense and the Russians and everything else doesn't have anything to do with this case."

Civic Aides Held In Mexico Terror

MEXICO CITY, April 10 (Reuters).—An organization known as the Black Hand, made up of officials and policemen of the town of Tapachula, in southern Mexico, has killed about 200 persons in the last five years, police say.

Tapachula is a town of 50,000 inhabitants on the border with Guatemala, where a rightist organization called the White Hand has been operating for years.

Federal police and army troops moved into the town recently and disarmed the municipal police force after investigations showed that many of the local policemen and the mayor were involved in murder and other crimes.

Pontiff Cuts Back Weekend Schedule

VATICAN CITY, April 10 (AP).—Pope Paul VI will reduce his scheduled activities this week upon recommendation of his doctors and closest aides, the Vatican announced yesterday.

The pontiff, 76, will skip a Good Friday mass and an Easter vigil Saturday evening in St. Peter's Basilica to get some extra rest. Although he has recovered from his second bout of influenza in a month, the Pope was said to be weak, often in pain and in need of a long rest.

Calif.'s Reinecke Pleads Not Guilty In Perjury Case

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI).—Ed Reinecke, lieutenant governor of California, pleaded "absolutely not guilty" today to three charges of lying to the Senate Judiciary Committee during testimony concerning financing of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

A tentative trial date of June 19 was set by U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker. That is two weeks after a June 4 California Republican primary in which Mr. Reinecke is a candidate for the nomination to succeed Ronald Reagan as governor.

Mr. Reinecke's lawyers asked Judge Parker for an earlier trial date "so his innocence may be established before the primary."

Mr. Reinecke's lawyer, Joseph Donahue, also asked that the trial be moved to California. Judge Parker took that request under consideration and said he would rule later on it.

Mr. Reinecke was indicted on perjury charges for testimony about an offer by International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. to help finance the GOP convention.

Ethiopia Premier Kept From Talk

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 10 (UPI).—Shouting insults and banging desk tops, deputies of Ethiopia's lower house prevented Premier Endalkatchew Makonnen from addressing a joint session of parliament today.

Mr. Makonnen had planned to detail a government white paper on new social, economic and political reforms.

The announcement that Mr. Makonnen would speak was greeted by shouts from the 250 deputies, who said that they had other issues to discuss. Told of the uproar in the chamber, Mr. Makonnen did not enter the room.



Sen. Lowell Weicker

Nixon Counsel May Observe Panel's Probe

By Bill Kovach

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—The Democratic majority in the House Judiciary Committee has generally agreed to support at least a limited role in the impeachment inquiry for the President's counsel, James St. Clair.

Although there was no formal poll of the 21 Democrats among the 38 members of the committee, they reported after a caucus yesterday morning that a consensus appeared to form around a proposal to allow Mr. St. Clair to sit in as an observer when the committee hears evidence about President Nixon's conduct in office.

If formally adopted, the proposal could prevent any widening of a partisan split that has been developing over the last few days as committee Democrats and Republicans debated the President's right to representation.

Rep. Robert McClell, R-Ill., probably the most vocal critic of committee Democrats for refusing to clearly define a role for the President's lawyer, said he thought that the proposal was a very good one.

A spokesman for Rep. McClell said he had discussed the matter with the committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., and had concluded that "things seem to be moving along pretty well."

As reported by Rep. McClell's office—and confirmed by Democrats attending the caucus—Mr. St. Clair would be invited to sit in on the initial sessions at which members will be given a summary of the allegations and the evidence to support or refute those allegations. He would not, according to most of those attending yesterday's caucus, be allowed to participate in the presentation.

The concession—should it be formally adopted—is an important one. Except for members of the committee, no one is allowed to attend such proceedings except at the invitation of the members. If Mr. St. Clair is allowed to sit in on the initial presentation of the evidence, he will have a complete report on the nature of the evidence that Congress has accumulated to support the charges made against this President over the last several months.

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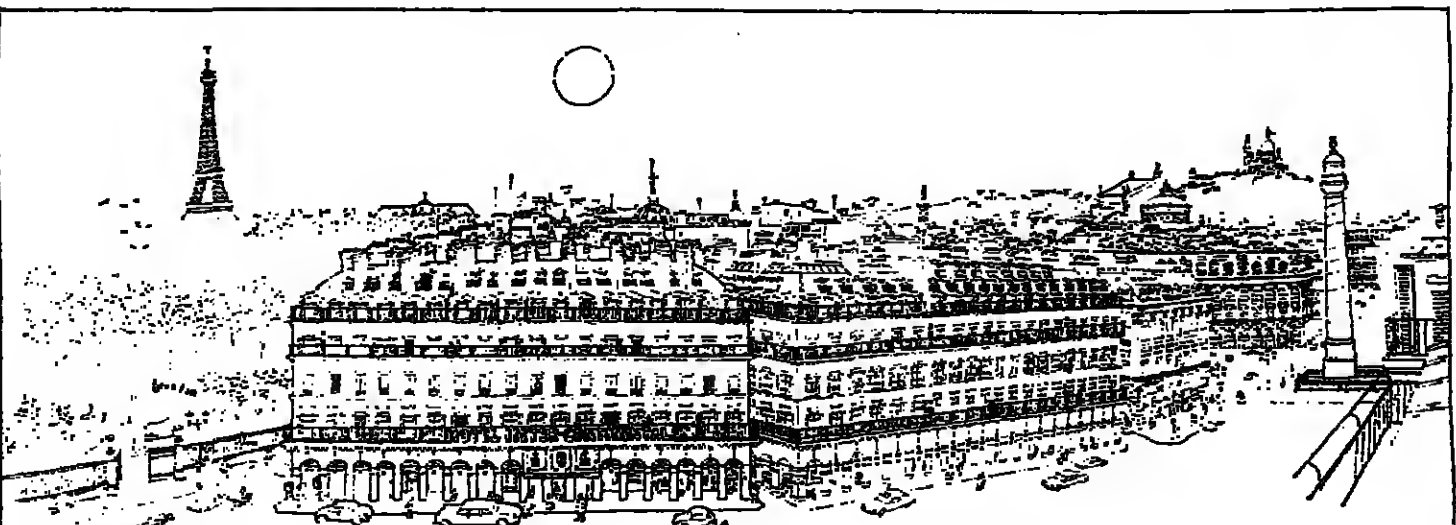
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In a city of great hotels, one stands out.

Look where it is to begin with. Right in the center of everything. Place Vendôme, Concorde, Opera, the Louvre, the Tuileries. Whether you come to Paris for business or

pleasure or both, isn't this where you want to be? Instead of at the airport or out in the banlieue?

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GOOD FRIDAY
8:30 a.m. Litany & Holy Communion
12 noon - 3 PM
Ecumenical: Three Hour Service of the Cross with meditations on the "Seven Last Words" by the English-speaking Clergy of Paris
"Come and go as you are during the 3 hours."
21 Ave. George V. Métro: George V.
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS
MAUNDY THURSDAY SERVICE
April 11 - 8 p.m.
Sacrament of Holy Communion and Office of Tenebrae

In Campaign Practices, Donors

Two Rulings in Mitchell Trial Seriously Restrict the Defense

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Judge John G. Siragusa yesterday made two rulings that seriously restricted the defense of former President John F. Kennedy in the Mitchell-Stans trial.

General John Mitchell, former Commerce Secretary, and Stans in their criminal conspiracy trial.

Robert Finch, a former secretary of health, welfare and education, and Clement Stone, a Chicago millionaire, were among those testifying for the defense. The judge's rulings were the first in a series of decisions that he held that it was not relevant to call as witnesses other political campaign managers, including campaign managers for Democrats. The defense wanted to call such witnesses to show that Mr. Stans had followed "accepted practices, not fraudulent practices," in his fundraising for President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Then the judge ruled that he would not allow the defense to

put on the witness stand persons who were large contributors to the Nixon campaign other than the Nixon campaign itself.

Large Contributions

The defense wanted to show that a number of persons had made very large contributions to the President's campaign, that many of them had been no more than "straw men" for those contributions.

"What went through their minds is not relevant as to what went through Mr. Stans' mind as to criminal intent," Judge Siragusa said.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans are accused of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice. Both men resigned from their cabinet posts to become leaders of the Nixon re-election campaign.

The government contends that they attempted to quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Mr. Vesco, who was also indicted in this case, in return for a \$250,000 contribution by Mr. Vesco to the President's re-election campaign.

Single Question

The ruling about contributors other than Mr. Vesco came about during the testimony of Mr. Stone, who was confined to answering a single question about the \$250,000 campaign contribution he had made to Mr. Nixon.

A lawyer for Mr. Stans, Robert Barker, asked the judge to excuse the jury for a few moments. The judge did, and Mr. Barker then said:

"Mr. Stone would state that, in 1969, because of his consideration of this case, he was a man, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to support a President whose philosophy he felt strongly in favor of, and a unique position in the history of this country, he contributed \$250,000."

Mr. Barker went on to say that "he would also testify that in 1972 he likewise gave support and he contributed in excess of \$3 million. He would testify that when he gave this contribution, he never requested or expected anything in return except the expected good government."

Mr. Barker argued that "it is important that this jury know that substantial citizens, with good intent, good motive, good purpose and a lifetime of public interest and service, are willing to make substantial amounts available."

"And this is the atmosphere in which Mr. Stans operated when he accepted \$200,000 from Robert Vesco," Mr. Barker concluded.

Danish Clock Fails On War Anniversary

COPENHAGEN, April 10 (AP).—The City Hall clock failed to strike at noon yesterday, hindering Denmark's observation of the anniversary of the 1940 invasion by the Nazis.

Many Danes still observe a two-minute silence on the day. They take their cue from the City Hall clock, the chiming of which are broadcast nationwide.

Hundreds of people had gathered in City Hall square for the observance. A City Hall spokesman said it was most unfortunate that the breakdown happened "today of all days." He added that the clock was very old and overdue for a major overhaul.



WITNESS—Clement Stone, 71, a Chicago millionaire, outside federal court in New York, where he testified for the defense Tuesday in the Mitchell-Stans trial.

Organized by Sign Painter

Private West German 'Army' Plans to Fight Left, Capitalists

BONN, April 10 (Reuters).—The Bavarian sun glints on gray steel helmets. The woodlands echo to the tramp of jackboots and the rattle of rifle fire.

West Germany's new "army" against Bolshevism—all 25 members of it—has risen.

The "army," which terms itself simply "the movement," is the brainchild of Karl-Heinz Hoffmann, a Nuremberg sign painter who gathered the young volunteers around him in a 17th-century Franconian castle.

On weekends, the "movement," sporting the same steel helmets and rifles used by Hitler's troops, gathers to train in unarmed combat, shooting, drill and discipline.

His aim, according to Mr. Hoffmann, captain of the fledgling "army," is to fight Bolshevism, Communism, all things left, big capitalism, and parliamentary rule in general.

"Don't forget," he said in a recent interview, "Jesus, Hitler and Mohammed all started in a small way."

Bonn Takes No Action

The Bonn government has taken no action so far, other than expressing its concern at the more glaring neo-Nazi aspects of the private army, which, Mr. Hoffmann says, will mobilize fully once West German police can no longer cope with the Communist threat.

The movement has its own regimental song, which it renders at Mr. Hoffmann's command.

"A young nation is rising, and ready for the storm, raise the

Theft at Bishop's Coffin

FULDA, West Germany, April 10 (UPI).—Thieves early today broke into the coffin of Bishop Adolf Bolte, whose body lay in state at St. Michael's Cathedral here, and stripped the body of its valuable robes, police said. Bishop Bolte died Friday.

Old Resentments

News of the Nuremberg group has awakened old resentments among West Germans, smoldering from 28 years of often unjustified taunts that, at the slightest shift to the right, they are reviving Hitlerism.

"This lot in Nuremberg only gives ammunition to people who think Germany is waiting for another Führer to pop out of the wings. We are not, but try telling that to people who are jealous of our prosperity," a West German businesswoman said.

The West German political scene has been dotted with very few extreme rightists since the fascist-tinted National Party of Germany (NPD) melted into obscurity four years ago.

Hoffa Is Barred From Suing Nixon

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—A federal judge dismissed a suit yesterday from a defendant filed by a former Teamsters Union president, James Hoffa.

Judge John Pratt of the U.S. District Court here said he was dropping Mr. Nixon as a defendant in the civil suit without prejudice to Hoffa's argument that the President had placed excessive and improper conditions on Hoffa when commuting his prison sentence. Hoffa is prohibited from engaging in union activities until March, 1980.

The judge also said that the court was reserving the right to bring the President back into the lawsuit which now has Attorney General William French Smith as its sole defendant.



Pentagon Considers Cutback In 'Support' Troops in Europe

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said today that the Defense Department is considering a cutback in support-type troops in Europe, "but no reduction whatsoever in our combat capabilities."

Mr. Schlesinger spoke in reply to newsmen's questions just before meeting in private with Mrs. Annemarie Renger, president of the West German parliament, and seven other German parliamentarians.

One of the West Germans later asked Mr. Schlesinger, "What would be your estimation about a troop withdrawal, let's say within the next 12 months?"

Mr. Schlesinger said that it depends on East-West talks on force reductions.

"We are examining... the possibility of reducing certain support elements in Europe, but no reduction whatsoever of our combat capabilities," he said.

Speaking with newsmen earlier, Mr. Schlesinger emphasized, as he has many times in the past, that the NATO allies "must be

prepared to do their part" in shaping what he called a stalwart conventional military defense.

"If our European partners are prepared to do their part," he said, "we in the United States should be prepared to do our part."

He told newsmen that "the prognosis is far more favorable than it has been in the recent past for continued political support of [U.S. troop] deployment."

The United States has 313,000 military men in the European area, about 214,000 of them in West Germany.

The heart of the U.S. military force on the NATO central front consists of four and a third Army divisions backed up by 22 tactical air squadrons.

There has been a rising demand in Congress for a scaling-down of the U.S. military commitment in Europe unless the Europeans do more and spend more to improve their military forces committed to the alliance.

A recent agreement by West Germany to contribute more than \$2.4 billion to offset U.S. foreign-exchange costs in stationing troops there has eased that pressure, at least temporarily.

There was no word on other matters that Mrs. Renger and the other German parliamentarians may have discussed with Mr. Schlesinger.

The West German parliamentarians are visiting the United States as the guests of House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla.

Final Arguments End in Yablonski Murder Trial

MEDIA, Pa., April 10 (AP).—Final arguments were completed today in the murder trial of former United Mine Workers president W. A. (Tony) Boyle, accused of masterminding the assassination of his union rival, Joseph (Joe) Yablonski and Mr. Yablonski's wife and daughter.

The case was to go to the jury of nine men and three women tomorrow following a charge by Judge Francis Catania of Delaware County Common Pleas Court.

In his summation, special prosecutor Richard Sprague told the jury that Boyle was a cunning man who had lied on the witness stand and that he had a clear duty to convict him of first-degree murder. Anything less, he said, would be an outrage.

"Your duty is clear," Mr. Sprague said, shaking his finger toward the defendant, who sat unmoving. "There will have been no success in solving the assassination of Joseph Yablonski and Charlotte Yablonski if it fails to reach the originator of the assassination itself, W. A. 'Tony' Boyle."

Charles Moses, Boyle's chief defense counsel, in his summation attacked the credibility of the prosecution's principal witness, William Turner, president of a UMW local, and said the state had failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that his client was guilty.

Saxbe Denies Remark on Jews Was Anti-Semitic

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—Attorney General William French Smith attempted at a press conference yesterday to play the controversy caused by his remark last week that "the Jewish intellectual" was "examined" of the Communist party in the 1950s.

He said he considered it "something of a zinger," in that "only one" of the reporters who heard him make the remark "saw fit to take it out of context and give it exposure."

"God knows, I'm not anti-Semitic," Mr. Saxbe said. "I was stating a thin which I consider a fact."

"I've got a long record that I have to stand on," he said a moment later. "My deputy's Jewish. My daughter-in-law's Jewish. Some of my closest friends are Jewish."

He said that if he had "learned to keep my mouth shut 50 years ago," he would still be practicing law in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, his home town.

Kissingers End Their Honeymoon, Fly Back From Mexican Resort

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—Sunbanned and smiling, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ended his Mexican honeymoon yesterday, admitting: "I didn't have my mind in an undivided fashion on the Middle East in the last week."

After 10 days at the Pacific Ocean resort of Acapulco, Mr. Kissinger and his wife, Nancy, flew here to meet President Luis Echeverria of Mexico and his wife at Los Pinos, the presidential residence. Later yesterday, the Kissingers returned to Washington.

In a brief news conference in the front room of Los Pinos, the secretary of state tried to parry questions about international politics except to praise Mexican-American relations. "I don't think I want to give a general press conference this week," he said.

When a newsman persisted in asking him about American relations with Cuba, Mr. Kissinger replied: "I think we will have to see how things develop in the next few months."

Then, with a wide smile, he told the newsmen: "There's an illuminating answer for you."

As a wedding gift, Mr. Echeverria gave the Kissingers a painting of a Mexican revolutionary by the late Mexican muralist David Alfaro Siqueiros. Siqueiros had painted the picture in 1963 while he was serving a prison term for subversive activities against the Mexican government.

By Los Angeles Times

India Says U.S. Ties Improve, Rues China Rift, Hails Russia

NEW DELHI, April 10 (NYT).—India said yesterday that relations with the United States had steadily improved in the last year, but the nations in its region are "deeply disturbed" about the U.S. decision to expand its naval facilities in the Indian Ocean.

In a review of foreign policy, India also expressed regret about its poor relations with China. "Notwithstanding India's sincere desire for normalizing its relations with China, India regrets that there has been no positive response from that country," the Foreign Ministry's annual report said. "China's attitude towards developments on the subcontinent continues to be unhelpful."

The government document was especially wroth toward the Soviet Union and devoted 13 pages to India's evolving ties to the Soviet bloc. "India's friendship with the Soviet Union has stood the test of time," the report said. "The desire of both nations to expand and deepen their mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields has been evident."

"Positive Sign"

The ministry's comments about the United States were muted and conciliatory. The report said that relations had shown a "steady improvement," that the United States had appointed a "distinguished American and an eminent scholar, Mr. Daniel P. Moynihan, as their ambassador to New Delhi," and that both nations had maintained a "regular dialogue."

India said that a "positive sign" of improved relations was the so-called rupee agreement, reached in February, under which both nations resolved the problem of the mounting Indian debt for surplus food that was shipped here in the 1960s to ward off famine.

Discussing the overall economic relationship of the two nations, India said: "It was recognized that the past pattern of donor-recipient relationship must be replaced by a more mature economic relation involving greater trade and commercial exchanges."

The report indicated that India's major point of contention with the United States was Washington's plan to establish a permanent naval and air base on the British-controlled island of Diego Garcia, about 1,000 miles south of the tip of India.

India said that it wanted to keep the Indian Ocean "an ocean of peace, free from big-power rivalry."

A Stolen Bus Trip Puzzles Italy, France

SAN REMO, Italy, April 10 (UPI).—San Remo's transportation company got back a stolen bus today, but was still wondering what happened. Border authorities were puzzled, too.

The 40-seat bus disappeared from the company's depot, March 23. The French police returned it to San Remo today, and said that it had been parked for several days at the French Riviera resort of Antibes, 50 miles to the west. They could not explain its crossing of the border without proper papers.



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So we built the only dining room in the sky—upstairs in our 747s. Real table-clothed, flowered, knife and fork laid tables. Champagne cooled in silver buckets. Succulent beef carved in front of you

as you like it. And anything at all you want off the menu.

In fact, it's all exactly what you'd expect to find in a top restaurant. And like top restaurants you'll have to book a table beforehand.

So why not go out this evening, watch a movie,* go to a restaurant—and land in the States at the end of it.

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Vitamin C Useless Against Colds, U.S. Doctor Concludes After Study

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., April 10 (AP).—A leading doctor says that vitamin C is virtually useless in preventing or shortening colds, but can slightly limit their severity.

Dr. Thomas Chalmers, president of New York City's Mount Sinai Medical Center, thus challenged a theory by Dr. Linus Pauling, a Nobel laureate, that large daily doses of the vitamin can prevent the common cold.

Dr. Chalmers made his statements Monday in a report to the 58th annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

He said he had consulted the major clinical reports published on the subject between 1942 and 1974 and had concluded that the vitamin, also known as ascorbic acid, does have some beneficial effect in curbing the severity of colds, but:

"The effects are quantitatively so small and the possibility of suggestion as the primary mechanism so large that it hardly seems worthwhile for anyone to take all those pills for such a long time."

"This is especially true in view of the fact that there are as yet no data on long-term toxicity."

Dr. Chalmers introduced his report by saying that "widespread sales of the book 'Vitamin C and the Common Cold' by Prof. Linus Pauling have undoubtedly resulted in even greater sales of ascorbic acid to the self-prescribing public."

Dr. Chalmers said his review covered 13 studies by 11 investigators. He said that as far as preventing colds and shortening their duration were concerned, the six best-controlled studies could credit vitamin C with preventing only "one-half a cold per year" per patient and with limiting the cold's duration by only "six-tenths of a day" on the average.

In Camping Lantern Mantles, Dental Alloys Health Risk Is Seen in 2 Uses of Beryllium

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—A source of one of the best-known occupational health hazards—beryllium—is being used in at least two fast-growing products that could expose unsuspecting workers and consumers to the metal's toxic fumes and dust.

The products, gas camping lanterns' mantles and dental alloys that are substituted for costly gold inlays, bridges and

crowns, are generally unlabeled as to their beryllium content. Thus, those who use the materials are unaware that certain precautions are necessary to protect their health.

Beryllium, if inhaled over a period of time, can result years later in severe, irreversible lung disease, often with accompanying damage to the heart, liver and kidneys. Recent evidence also suggests that prolonged exposure to beryllium dust or fumes may increase the risk of cancer of the

lung, gall bladder, liver and bile duct.

Beryllium disease has occurred after as little as six months of inhaling very small amounts of the metal's fumes or dust, and 25 years ago, an occupational standard of two micrograms of beryllium per cubic meter of air was established as a level that would theoretically prevent exposed workers from developing the disease.

30,000 Workers

The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that more than 30,000 American workers are exposed to beryllium.

Ordinarily, beryllium in a finished product presents no risk to the consumer. However, Mr. Kyle Griggs, a scientist at the University of California's Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, has found that camping lantern mantles release potentially hazardous amounts of beryllium fumes.

When a new mantle is burned, his analysis showed, most of the beryllium—about 400 micrograms—is released in the first 15 minutes. "Since the mantle is usually lit in a confined space, like a tent, with the camper leaning right over it, there is the potential for fairly high exposure," Mr. Griggs said. After the initial burning, no more toxic fumes are released, he said.

Dental alloys containing beryllium are said to present a risk mainly to dental laboratory technicians and possibly to dentists. But some fear that patients who require a lot of dental work may also be exposed to potentially harmful amounts of the metal when adjustments or repairs are made and the alloys are ground in the patient's mouth.

The Watergate Summit

Watergate, after a considerable lag, now has begun to impinge increasingly on President Nixon's ability to conduct the nation's foreign policy.

The White House chief of staff, Alexander Haig, drew a contrary conclusion from the President's Paris visit last weekend. "A viable presidency is a cornerstone of world security," Gen. Haig said, drawing the questionable conclusion that the viability of the Nixon presidency was demonstrated by Mr. Nixon's reception in Paris. But Gen. Haig's judgment was premature. Mr. Nixon's diplomatic conferences and street appearances have come under bitter criticism in France as unseemly at a time of memorial services for the late President Pompidou. The charge is made that this activity was designed to counter Watergate by providing evidence of the President's continued influence abroad.

Even more important is the acknowledgment by Secretary of State Kissinger's chief Soviet adviser that Watergate played a negative role during Mr. Kissinger's recent talks—and many diplomatic disappointments—in Moscow. State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt indicated that Soviet leaders, as a result of Watergate, hesitate to enter new agreements that require congressional approval.

Congressional resistance on trade agreements made by Mr. Nixon two years ago was mentioned by Mr. Sonnenfeldt as a specific example. But a second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) would also require congressional approval. Mr. Kissinger's biggest disappointment was his inability to

make an agreed "conceptual breakthrough" with the Russians on SALT-2.

Soviet Communist party secretary Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon both seem determined to maintain the détente atmosphere and to proceed with Mr. Nixon's Moscow visit this summer. But that does not assure the conclusion of important agreements.

The danger in regard to SALT is not, as some suppose, that a weakened Nixon will sacrifice American interests to obtain a Moscow agreement as a counter to Watergate. The real danger is that a reasonable SALT-2 agreement will be attacked even more violently than the reasonable SALT-1 agreement. Mr. Brezhnev or Mr. Nixon, or both, might prefer to delay a SALT-2 agreement rather than have it repudiated by the U.S. Senate.

The American national interest, however, lies in achieving a SALT-2 agreement this year. Otherwise, the approaching Soviet deployment of newly-developed MIRV multiple warhead missiles could take the arms race past another critical point of no return. If that deployment pattern is not limited in advance by mutual agreement, a further American buildup and a new spiral in the arms race will be hard to avoid.

All this points to a need for the Congress to proceed with all deliberate speed in resolving the Watergate debate. That would be so even if Mr. Nixon were not planning a Moscow trip this summer. But the prospect of that voyage and the need for a new SALT pact make it more desirable than ever that the national political crisis be resolved before many more months have gone by.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Saxbe's Myths

The attorney general's list of subversive organizations is, like all punitive rosters drawn up by fearful governments, a shameful page in the nation's annals. An attorney general with the good sense to scrap that useless and vindictive document need offer no explanation or apology. How, then, is one to explain the thought process, if any, that prompted Attorney General William Saxbe to justify his sensible action by suggesting that the list had been rendered obsolete because Communism has lost its attractiveness to "the Jewish intellectual, who was in those [McCarthy] days very enamored of the Communist party?"

This and subsequent non sequiturs, while explaining nothing whatsoever about the need for the lists in question, offer some insight—however hurred—into Mr. Saxbe's mind. The picture that emerges is one of judgments formed of a jumble of stereotypes and ill-digested myths.

The discovery of Mr. Saxbe's lack of perception can come as no surprise. He is the man who once thought that the perpetrators of Watergate ought merely to be given "clown suits" for their "ridiculous" actions. At another time, he chose to disassociate himself from the call by Elliot Richardson, his predecessor, for a de-politicized Justice Department. Most recently, in a highly unbecomingly tough response to Patricia Hearst's kidnappers, he was called "damn near irresponsible" by the victim's father, in a gross understatement.

It is fair to say that there has been no sign of malice in Mr. Saxbe's utterances—only a consistent show of hibernated obtuseness, mixed with ignorance. But his unthinking statements suggest strongly the limitations of mind that Mr. Saxbe brings to a once-revered post that demands judgment, balance, discernment—and common sense.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

British-Iraqi Ties

Sir Donald Maitland has gone to Baghdad, and an announcement followed that diplomatic relations between Britain and Iraq are being resumed. This decision is overdue and is really a matter of common sense. . . . Iraq's future remains uncertain. But there are clearly areas of common interest with Britain, and it is good that this should be recognized on both sides.

—From the Times (London).

Alternative to the Atlantic Pact?

The 25th anniversary of NATO was not celebrated with fanfare. The hour is not favorable for great demonstrations of pride and self-confidence. Nevertheless, the anniversary is notable. The West has not seen such a long-lived alliance of this kind since the days of ancient Attica. Unlike its Greek predecessor, NATO has not had to engage in combat. Its success lies in the maintenance of peace and the freedom of its members.

Is the framework of the pact about to shatter? Up to a point, crises can be talked into existence. There is certainly more than mere rhetoric in the present one, but at the same time the phrases in which it is being expressed go further than the facts really justify. Anyone playing with the idea of dissolving the Atlantic Alliance as a bond between Europe and America must have an alternative. For Europe the alternative is clear: inevitable "Finlandization." With or without the EEC—without the American backbone the states of the Old World would be unable to withstand the pressure of the

Soviet superpower. They would have to bow to it far more than they already do in various respects.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Whitlam and General Election

In Australia, as was the case in Britain, the prime minister is being drawn into a general election which, at the outset, was not fully intended. The likely defeat in the Senate of two government finance bills means that Mr. Whitlam has no constitutional option but to call for the dissolution of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. He has been saying that he would exercise this option with or without defeat. When he won in December, 1972, he ended 23 years in opposition for the Labor party. He cannot be certain now that he is fighting on the right issues. . . .

Mr. Whitlam's exasperation with the Senate has produced this situation. Half of its 80 members . . . had been due for re-election on May 18. A crude maneuver, involving a senator in the small Democratic Labor party, was intended to make a Labor majority in the Senate possible. The opposition saw this as skulduggery and responded in kind for the first time in federal history by deciding to reject the finance bills. The pressure has been building up for some time. . . . Support has been seeping away from the Labor party. . . . The initial spectacular period of new faces and new decisions has been replaced by disillusion. . . . Mr. Whitlam wears a confident look, but the result, at this stage, looks wide open.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1899

PARIS—Interest remains high regarding the prospect of a trade between Great Britain and the United States involving parts or all of the West Indies against part or all of the Philippine Islands. Both sides would certainly profit in the exchange. England would have a fine base for its trade in the Far East and the United States would have a profitable asset right on its doorstep.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1924

LONDON—David W. Griffith, the American moving-picture director, producer of "The Birth of a Nation" and other big films, is at present here in the city and will soon go on to Rome to attend a conference and to decide if it is possible to make a film in the Eternal City. He wants his next picture to be filmed among the ruins of Rome. It is said he wants to do a film called "The Last Days of Pompeii."



The Politics of Impeachment

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—You can hardly pick up a paper these days without reading about some move or countermove in the White House or the Congress that is supposed to influence the outcome of the impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

Usually these are side issues, having very little, if anything, to do with the evidence for or against impeachment and conviction, but they are important tactical moves that could be influential or even decisive on the final judgment.

Item: For example, the White House demanded that the President's lawyer, James St. Clair, be allowed to sit with the House Judiciary Committee's staff to argue the President's case. This was not normal procedure, but seemed reasonable to the Republicans. The Democrats agreed, to avoid an argument that would have split the committee along partisan lines and diverted attention from the evidence.

Item: Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., recently took note of what he called "rumors" and "indications" that President Nixon was trying to tailor administration policy to win the support of a "conservative bloc" of senators large enough to forestall his conviction. That is, one-third plus one of the Senate's 100 members.

"It would be very tragic," Javits said, "if the President began to play 'impeachment politics' with domestic legislation for foreign policy, and I feel there are enough indications of this to cause concern."

Item: The President is mounting a very active campaign, by his intervention in the Michigan congressional election campaign and by his recent diplomatic and personal activities at the memorial services in Paris for the late President Pompidou of France, to persuade the public opinion that he is an effective campaigner at home and an indispensable campaigner for peace abroad.

Point Dramatized

His principal White House assistant, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., dramatized the point—while the Paris newspapers were criticizing the President for using the Pompidou funeral service for political purpose—by saying: "It was very evident that European leaders and world leaders with whom the President met continue to look to the United States and President Nixon as an essential factor in the realization of the continuing efforts to develop a structure for a stable international environment."

Well, all this is very interesting and understandable. The idea is growing here, and apparently even within the White House, that the House Judiciary Committee, and maybe even the House itself, will vote on articles of impeachment, and that the issue will finally be whether 34 members of the Senate will finally save him.

Nobody can blame the President for trying to save his political life, for demonstrating his personal energy, his political support, for appealing to public opinion in his televised meetings with selected and sympathetic audiences, even for trying to turn the judicial impeachment process into a partisan split, which, if successful, would assure enough votes to block conviction in the

Senate, if not impeachment in the House.

But the Senate has a different obligation, namely to act as a jury on the evidence, without regard to these side issues, and that obligation was written out in the Senate manual on the "standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting the business of the United States Senate."

These were defined long before there was any question of impeaching President Nixon and even before his spectacular election victory in 1972, and they spelled out in the most careful detail the ways in which an impeachment and trial should be conducted, even to the point of insisting on not only what senators could and could not do in a trial, but on what language should be used in notifying an official that he was called upon to answer articles of impeachment.

More important, the rules for impeachment trials in the Senate manual, recognizing that this is a wholly different and extraordinary procedure in the Senate, insist that each member take a new oath before hearing the evidence and casting his vote.

The section reads as follows: "Form of oath to be administered to the member of the Senate sitting in the trial of impeachments: I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ———, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws: So help me God."

Central Question

This brings us back to the central question and puts the side issues in their place. It is also a reminder that, when we get into trouble in this country and begin to divide on personal or emotional issues, we are not without tradition, that there are rules to guide us, carefully defined by generations that have gone before.

This oath is a rebuke to members of the House or Senate who tell the press and television that they have made up their minds that the President should resign or be convicted or exonerated. It tells them that they are expected, under a new oath, to swear that in all things pertaining to the case, they will "do impartial

justice according to the Constitution and laws," so help them God. In short, that they should not vote in accordance with ideology or party, or be influenced by personal sympathy, or dramatic side shows, but should render judgment on the evidence as jurors in a Senate trial, "according to the Constitution and laws."

The case for reading the rules and the Constitution again in these tragic times is very strong. For somehow the past has anticipated the present even better than we have understood it ourselves.

PARIS—The political legacy of Gen. Charles de Gaulle centered on two quasi-religious principles. There was the special place of the president in France and the special place of France in the world.

With the death of Georges Pompidou, the general's successor as President, both concepts came up for grabs. The first stages of the campaign to elect a new president here suggest mainly that the one sure loser will be the Gaullist legacy.

The general's concept of the presidential role was highly narcissistic. The idea was to have a towering figure who would incarnate France itself. He would be elected for seven years and would guard as his own special province the long-term interests of the country, notably in national security.

Above Petty Play

He had powers to dissolve the National Assembly and order new elections, but was not himself subject to direct parliamentary control. For more than anything else, he was to rise above the petty play of party politics.

In the past few days, however, the jockeying for position in the race to succeed Mr. Pompidou has outdone the worst excesses of the bad old days.

Former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas announced his candidacy even before Mr. Pompidou was buried—the better to break up any move against him

Nixon and SALT Power of Weakness

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—The President lay on a massage table, a doctor ministering to his aching back, when Henry Kissinger came in to give him the bad news during the Moscow summit conference of 1972.

Soviet negotiators would not budge on two areas in which a strategic arms limitation agreement would leave the United States at a disadvantage. President Nixon told his national security adviser to keep negotiating, but to let the other side know that the President was ready to return to the United States without a SALT treaty.

Mr. Kissinger did so; the Russians caved, and the first SALT agreement was signed. All of us there marveled at the President's cold-blooded poker-playing.

What Risk?

Long afterward, I wondered: What "political risk" had Mr. Nixon taken? The first SALT agreement received polite applause from the left and center, some criticism from the right. But if the summit had ended with his refusal to sign a loose, ed agreement, the political left at home could not have faulted him, and the hardline right would have hailed him as a hero.

In political terms, Mr. Nixon in Moscow was in a no-lose situation: Because the Russians knew he was quite prepared to go back without an agreement, they proceeded to settle on fair terms.

This episode comes to mind as President Nixon prepares to visit Moscow again this summer. Many Americans are worried about a President afflicted with Watergate weakness dealing with the Russians. Won't he be inclined to make any deal he can get just to prop up his popularity?

The worry is dramatized by the imminence of impeachment, and deepened by indications of the failure of Secretary of State Kissinger's preliminary trip to Moscow. The Soviet press has been attacking the stories based on Kissinger's background briefings as destructive of détente, making it appear that the SALT negotiations are falling apart.

Let Us Think

To understand what is going on, let us think like superpower politicians.

First, the Russians "give" only as much as they must, and as late as possible; that time has not yet come.

Second, battered American presidents do not send high-flying secretaries of state to Moscow to glory in "conceptual

breakthroughs," which might make a crucial presidential treaty closing the deal seem to be an unnecessary clinching of champagne glasses. Mr. Nixon hoped Secretary Kissinger would have done better, but not much better, and both men know how to finesse an adversary's righting with unattributed predictions of disaster.

Third, the plain political fact is that the President would have more to gain at home by not returning with a SALT agreement than by coming back with one.

Try this airport speech for size: "My fellow Americans, nobody has traveled farther for peace than I have. But this time, because some wallflowers in Watergate put their vindictiveness ahead of the cause of peace, the Soviet leaders thought they could take advantage."

"I could have acceded to their demands and brought back a meaningless scrap of paper, that would have led to weakness or surrender. And so I told Mr. Brezhnev that I would never sell out American security, not if it cost me my job."

Good if you will, but such a speech would make a strong appeal to the people Mr. Nixon counts upon to "hang tough" against his outsider.

Moscow Kitchen

Richard Nixon began in the late 1940s by lambasting the Communists; I recall taking a picture of him in a Moscow kitchen in 1959 that we hailed as evidence of how he could "stand up to the Russians"; there would be some poetic justice if he survived as President by "standing up to the Russians" one more time.

The fourth fact of power politics: The Russians know all about the President's present weakness, his need for hardline support, and his old-time talents in cultivating that garden. Anatoly Dobrynin understands the pressures of American politics better than most American politicians.

Therefore, paradoxically, the political vulnerability of the President becomes a negotiating strength: If the Russians want to make any kind of SALT deal, they will have to take into account the Nixon need to cater to his own right wing.

All of which is why Mr. Nixon will be going to Moscow this summer, come hell or high crimes. If he fails to reach an arms control agreement, he will survive as president with no loss to the nation of his strategic position; if he succeeds, he will be blessed by the grandchildren of his fiercest critics as the greatest peacemaker of his time.

End of Gaullism Seen

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—The political legacy of Gen. Charles de Gaulle centered on two quasi-religious principles. There was the special place of the president in France and the special place of France in the world.

With the death of Georges Pompidou, the general's successor as President, both concepts came up for grabs. The first stages of the campaign to elect a new president here suggest mainly that the one sure loser will be the Gaullist legacy.

The general's concept of the presidential role was highly narcissistic. The idea was to have a towering figure who would incarnate France itself. He would be elected for seven years and would guard as his own special province the long-term interests of the country, notably in national security.

Not only have cheap political games marked the debut of the campaign but the candidates are a good deal less than Olympian in stature. Mr. Chaban-Delmas has been involved in a controversy over his taxes.

Mr. Mitterrand, whom I visited at his home the other day, presents himself as a family man of grave dignity. But not long ago he was known as a publicity-seeking adventurer.

Given these personal qualities the candidates are not going to be in position to impose their own views in the imperious way of De Gaulle. They are going to have to court popular favor and make deals right and left.

Inevitably the presidential office will lose prestige and the National Assembly will acquire authority. France is already on the way back to being a parliamentary republic.

The institutional transition

finds an exact counterpart in foreign affairs. Because of his prestige, De Gaulle was able to impose on this country a policy of stressed French independence—a nuclear power pursuing its own special interests in dealing with the Communist world, the Near East and Europe.

That France's first line is not particularly popular here—especially since heavy outlays for national security have worked to promote inflation. A public opinion poll just released by the magazine L'Express, for example, shows that while 68 percent of Frenchmen regard high prices as a burning issue, only 15 percent think it is important for the next president to maintain France's position in the world.

Most of the candidates are already on record against the Gaullist foreign policy.

Mr. Mitterrand, though backed by the Communists, favors an integrated Western Europe. So strong is his support for the Atlantic Alliance that he started George McGovern by the vengeance of his insistence that American troops remain in West Germany. As to Mr. Chaban-Delmas, his chief adviser, Jacques Delors, believes the French economy can only be managed in the context of European cooperation.

No doubt there will be some lip service paid to Gaullist principles during the electoral campaign, and perhaps the first months of the new regime. But the long-range outlook goes the other way. All signs indicate that this country is on the point of closing the Gaullist parenthesis in French history.

Spray Called Harmful to Humans

Panama Yellow-Fever Fight Shuns the Use of Defoliation

By David R. Zimmerman

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Tropical-disease specialists fighting yellow fever in the Republic of Panama last month considered using herbicides sprayed from planes to defoliate a jungle strip, 5 to 10 miles wide,



Col. George Sanderson

Protestant Head Of Ulster School Is Slain at Work

BELFAST, April 10 (UPI).—Gunmen walked into a primary school near the Irish border today and fatally shot the school's principal, police said.

They said the killing had the markings of an Irish Republican Army assassination.

The bullet-riddled body of George Sanderson, a Protestant who had retired from the army as a lieutenant colonel, was discovered in the kitchen of the school at Derrin, a village about a mile from the frontier, according to a police spokesman. Children were attending classes in nearby rooms at the time.

Four men were seen leaving the scene, the spokesman said. In London, Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees told Parliament today that young women and girls are believed to have planted most of the firebombs in yesterday's IRA bombing offensive in Belfast.

He said "very young people, clearly acting under a plan devised by the IRA," have hijacked many cars and trucks. He said even young children have been increasingly involved in the latest IRA campaign.

Pope's Remark on Holy Land Is Amended by the Vatican

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, April 10 (UPI).—The Vatican, in an unusual procedure, today amended a remark by Pope Paul VI on the future of Jerusalem.

The new wording seemed to indicate a hardened Vatican policy on the politically sensitive issue.

In an address during his weekly general audience, the Pope this morning advocated an "appropriate international jurisdiction for the holy places" in the Middle East, and deplored the fact that Jerusalem was still at the center of controversy.

More than 10,000 Holy Week pilgrims and tourists were present in the Vatican's modern audience hall on the south side of St. Peter's Basilica. Most of them did not grasp the meaning of the Pope's speech, which was in Italian.

The original wording of the papal statement on the religious shrines in the Holy Land, and on Jerusalem, appeared later in the bulletin that the Pontifical Commission for Social Communications, the Vatican's public information department, distributes daily in its press room near St. Peter's Square.

Early this afternoon, Vatican press officers withdrew the mimeographed bulletin and substituted another one. It quoted the Pope as having called for "an appropriate statute with international guarantees for the holy city of Jerusalem and a convenient jurisdiction for the holy places."

The prevailing view among these observers tonight was that Pope Paul seemed to be reverting to the old Vatican thesis of internationalization of Jerusalem. The chief Vatican spokesman for the press, Federico Alessandrini, declared himself unable to comment on the significance of the change. He said that he had not attended the papal audience, and suggested that the correction may have been due to a typing error in the original text, adding: "Such things do happen."

Mr. Alessandrini, a layman, would not discuss whether Pope Paul had meant to call for internationalization of Jerusalem, and said that today's remarks must be read in the context of all statements by Pope Paul concerning the Holy Land during the last few years.

In last week's statement, Pope Paul noted that the religious shrines in the Holy Land were

across the Isthmus of Panama. The purpose would have been to create a barrier to keep the disease from spreading toward Central America, Mexico and the United States.

The idea was dropped, according to two participants, partly in response to a National Academy of Sciences report that cited new evidence of human illness and death from spraying in Vietnam. The idea was discussed at a meeting in Panama attended by representatives of the Panamanian Health Ministry, the U.S. Center for Disease Control and the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, a private, U.S. financed tropical disease research facility in Panama City.

1 Dead, 15 Ill

The outbreak began in February in a jungle area, Chopo, 50 miles east of the Canal Zone. A Panamanian died, and 15 others recovered, according to a medical entomologist, Dr. Pedro Galindo, director of the Gorgas Laboratory.

In a telephone interview, he said that the Chopo outbreak was jungle yellow fever, not urban yellow fever, which swept Panama early in the century, killing thousands.

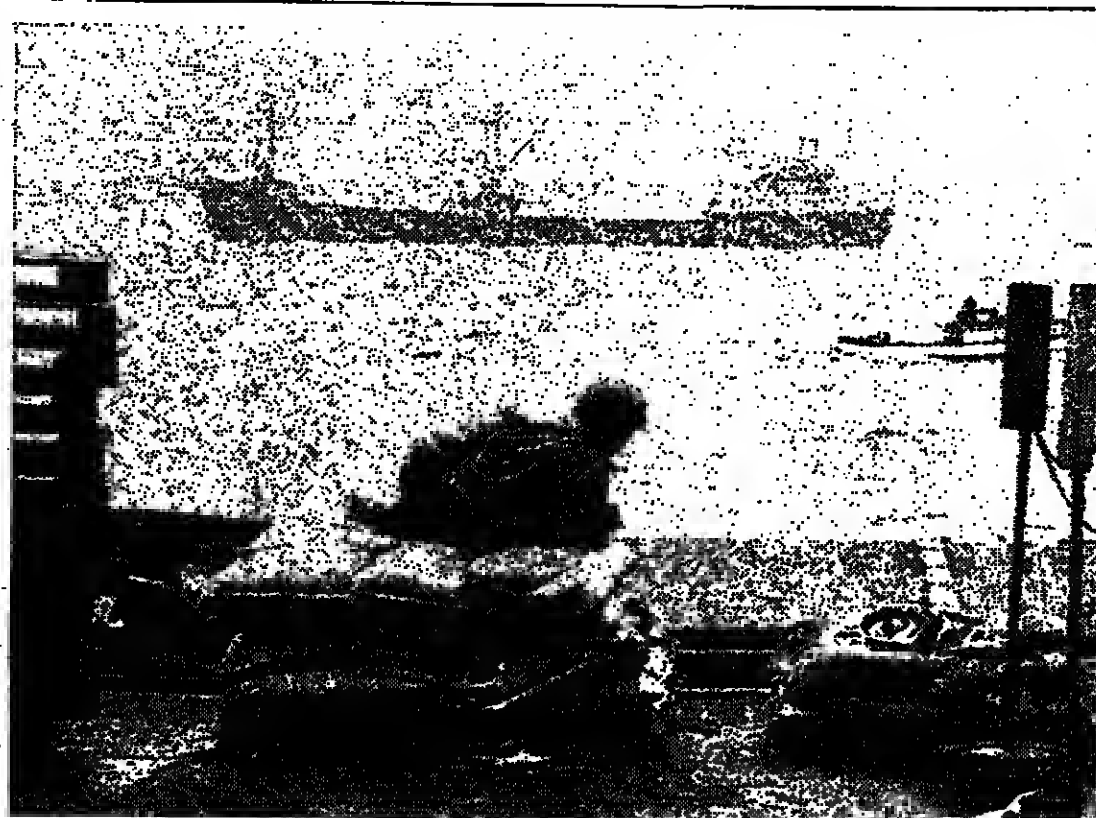
The virus and the disease symptoms are the same. But the modes of transmission and hence the risks to humans are quite different. Urban yellow fever is carried by the Aedes Aegypti mosquito, which breeds near human habitation, in such places as rain-filled bottles, tin cans and old tires.

Jungle yellow fever usually affects monkeys, not man. It is carried by a species of mosquitoes that live with the monkeys in jungle tree tops.

The fear is, however, that a person with jungle yellow fever will be bitten by an Aedes Aegypti mosquito, triggering an epidemic of urban yellow fever.

Dr. Galindo said that this fear had prompted the barrier scheme. He said he did not know who first proposed the defoliation. "Somebody mentioned that," he said, "but we immediately dropped it."

The yellow fever has since been contained by traditional methods. More than 500,000 Panamanians have been vaccinated, Dr. Galindo said, and the aim is to vaccinate the entire population of more than 1.5 million this year. So far, Dr. Galindo said, neither monkeys nor humans west of the Panama Canal have become ill with yellow fever.



HO HUM—A Japanese longshoreman takes it easy on Tokyo pier during dockers' strike.

Rail, Dock Strikes Tie Up Japan; Airline Walkout Due

TOKYO, April 10 (Reuters).—Large-scale strikes by rail workers and dockers today halted mainline trains throughout Japan and paralyzed the country's ports.

About 55,000 postal workers walked off their jobs yesterday at key mail terminals, and tomorrow Japan's labor troubles will deepen when pilots, stewards and ground personnel of Japan Air Lines and All Nippon Airways begin a 24-hour stoppage.

The strikes are part of labor's annual spring offensive to back demands for pay rises, the right for government workers to strike and better welfare benefits for Japan's poorer people.

The dockers, whose strike is indefinite, have virtually closed the ports of Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe and Kanmon. At Yokohama alone, more than 500 ships are lying idle.

The rail strike, by about 270,000 employees, has closed all lines in the country except one Pacific-coast express and commuter services in Osaka and Tokyo, where three people were reported injured this morning in jam-packed trains.

The rail strike, which is expected to spread to the commuter lines tomorrow, is slated to last until Saturday.

18 Years on the Job

Wilson's Secretary Is His Adviser-Protector

By Richard Eder

LONDON, April 10 (NYT).—When Harold Wilson lost the 1970 election and was subjected to the hasty eviction procedure adopted here when a prime minister makes way for his opponent, a crowd of Conservative supporters gathered in front of 10 Downing Street to celebrate the departure. Their cheering of each departing suitcase might have seemed no more than normal political razzing. Not, however, to one sharp-eyed and strong-minded member of the Wilson entourage.

"Were they part of a Tory central office rent-a-crowd organization?" Marcia Williams wrote in her memoirs. "I don't know and never shall. Still, it seemed to me a good idea to produce a response from our side as well."

She gave instructions. The crowd was promptly reinforced with Labor party workers and, as she wrote, "The result was that when Harold left to go to the palace, honours were even, the cheers and boos being about equal."

Mrs. Williams was proceeding with the unremitting attention to detail—and to scoring a point—that has won her a preeminent position near Mr. Wilson, whose private secretary and political aide she has been for 18 years. It has also won her the suspicions not only of his opponents but of some of his friends.

Chess Match Delayed

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI).—Authorities postponed from today until Friday the first game of a championship challengers' chess match between Russians Anatoly Karpov and Boris Spassky. Tass said, because Karpov is ill.

Obituaries

Robert Youngson, Produced Oscar-Winning Short Films

NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Robert G. Youngson, 56, a producer, director and writer whose short-subject films won two Oscars and six Academy Award nominations from 1948 to 1975 died Monday.

Mr. Youngson's documentaries and other films where culled from the days of Pearl White, Mabel Normand, Douglas Fairbanks and Ruth Roland.

His full-length films were "Thirty Years of Fun," "Laurel and Hardy and the Laughing Twenties," "Days of Thrills and Laughter," "Further Perils of Laurel and Hardy" and "Four Clowns."

He won his first Oscar in 1951 as producer of "World of Kids," which was voted the best one-reel feature of the year. In 1955, he received another Oscar for "This Mechanical Age," a history of aviation that provided both humor and pathos. He was then a producer for Warner Bros.

In 1941, he had joined Pathe News. During World War II, he helped produce training films for the Navy. After service, he returned to Pathe, which was taken over by Warner in 1948.

Winfield W. Riefler, NEW YORK, April 10 (NYT).—Winfield W. Riefler, 77, assistant to the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board as his retirement in 1959, died Friday in Sarasota, Fla., where he was living.

Mr. Riefler, an economist who first joined the Federal Reserve staff in 1933, was assistant to William McChesney Martin Jr.



Mrs. Marcia Williams

With a role, in American terms, somewhere between that of an H.R. Haldeman and a Rose Mary Woods, Mrs. Williams has kept a close eye on Mr. Wilson's political schedule, the organization of his office and many of the delicate and rarely public duties involved in maintaining his position as leader of his party.

A visitor, according to the legend, asks to speak to Mr. Wilson's secretary. "I'm sorry," Mrs. Williams is busy, but the prime minister can see you now," goes the reply. Critics read her memoirs—titled "Inside Number 10"—and noted her tendency to use "we" when describing decisions by Mr. Wilson. Others reflected that the usage was not vanity so much as total identification with her boss.

These days, Mrs. Williams's position has come under renewed scrutiny as a result of the property-dealing activities of Anthony Field, her brother and a former close associate of Mr. Wilson.

Criticism Revived

There has been no charge that Mrs. Williams behaved improperly. But the image of such activity—not illegal but conflicting in spirit with the Labor party's stand against property speculation—going on close to the prime minister and yet out of the public eye has revived criticism of one of Mr. Wilson's characteristics.

That has been his tendency to rely for intimate advice and support not on political colleagues of independent stature, but on a few persons whose loyalty and obscurity seem to go hand in hand. Those persons, it is said—Mrs. Williams is one, Joe Haines, the prime minister's press secretary, is another—have played some part in isolating Mr. Wilson and reinforcing an inclination toward defensiveness and secretiveness.

If there has been more talk of a gray eminence about Mrs. Williams than about her recent predecessors, it is perhaps because of her combative temperament, her lightning defense of her own and Mr. Wilson's prerogatives and a tendency toward unforgiving score-keeping.

Mrs. Williams—she was married briefly to an engineer but is divorced—is 41. She came from a modest Northampton family, won a scholarship and studied history at London University. In 1955 she went to work as a secretary in Labor party headquarters. In her memoirs, she described her first contacts with Mr. Wilson. She sympathized with the party's left wing, she wrote, which at the time was overshadowed by the right-wing faction led by Hugh Gaitskell. She decided that Mr. Wilson, although distrusted by some on the left, was by far its most promising leader. Becoming aware that there were plots to discredit him, she

Mystery Ship Reported Active In Disputed Spratly Islands

SAIGON, April 10 (AP).—An unidentified vessel dispatched 20 small boats with about 80 persons toward an island occupied by South Vietnamese forces in the disputed Spratly Archipelago yesterday, but turned back without incident, military sources said today.

The sources said that when South Vietnamese forces on Sand Cay Island observed the boats, they went on full alert and so did South Vietnamese Navy ships in the South China Sea region. "After recognizing that they were being observed, the boats turned back," said one source. "There was no shooting."

The source said the nationalities of the persons in the boats were not known.

Nearly 200 South Vietnamese troops occupy five of the 11 islands in the chain also claimed by the Philippines, Taiwan, and China.

The five islands that South Vietnam now occupies—Nam Yit, Sin Cove, Sand Cay, Southwest Cay and Spratly—are interspersed with those occupied by Taiwan and the Philippines.

Trace Proposed

In the conflict in South Vietnam, meanwhile, Saigon's delegation to the Joint Military Commission said that it had proposed a cease-fire at the besieged government bases of Duc Hue, near the Cambodian border, 35 miles northwest of Saigon, and Tong Le Chan, 50 miles north of the capital. The delegation said it proposed the truce to allow the evacuation of wounded and burial of the dead.

The Viet Cong rejected the request, calling it a trick by the Saigon administration to gain public support while pursuing "land-grabbing operations."

Lord Snowdon Attacks Bias on Handicapped

LONDON, April 10 (UPI).—The Earl of Snowdon attacked discrimination against the physically handicapped today in his first House of Lords speech since becoming a peer in 1961.

Lord Snowdon, 44, who was photographer Antony Armstrong-Jones before his 1960 marriage to Princess Margaret, was cheered by the peers as he rose to speak during debate on a report on the mobility of physically handicapped people. Princess Margaret was in the gallery to hear the speech.

Witch Doctors Called as Vital As Psychiatrists

GENEVA, April 10 (Reuters).—An official of the World Health Organization said yesterday that witch doctors are as vital as psychiatrists and should be given a definite place in health services.

Dr. T. Adey Lamo, the Geneva-based organization's deputy director-general, said that witch doctors' rituals are often beneficial in treating illnesses.

"There is no doubt that some of these so-called witch doctors, whom I would prefer to call traditional healers, are as valuable as psychotherapists or psychiatrists in the Western world," Dr. Lamo, a Nigerian, told WHO's publication World Health.

"There is no such thing as one medicine," he stated.

Air France: 15 Takeoffs

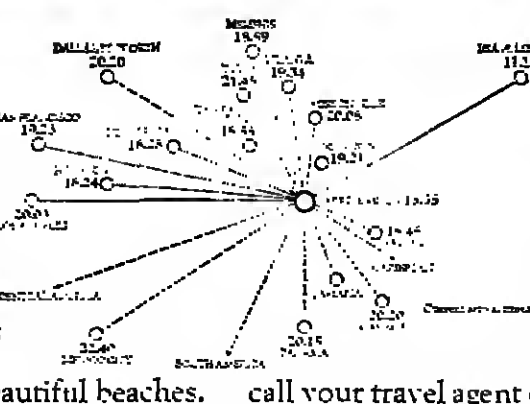
PARIS, April 10 (Reuters).—A strike by Air France pilots and flight engineers went into its second day today. There were only 15 departures. Normally, 130 are scheduled by the national airline.

King's Ransom
12 years old
A distinctly superior SCOTCH

Who's Linda? National's big, beautiful 747 to Miami. That's who.

Starting May 2 we are re-introducing our comfortable, luxurious, wide-bodied 747s nonstop from London to Miami.

If you are flying to the States for a business trip, why not spend a few days, before or afterwards, relaxing on Key Biscayne? That's a lovely tropical island just minutes away from Miami. There are plenty of fine hotels, sailing, golfing and beautiful beaches.



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Schmidt Says Mark Won't Be Revalued

Affirms Europe Float Is Going to Continue

COPENHAGEN, April 10 (AP).—West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt flatly denied today that there would be any revaluation of the deutsche mark.

After a meeting of the five Common Market countries linked in the "snake" float of Western European currencies he told news-

men: "There will be no devaluation, revaluation, nothing." Asked if the "snake" would continue, he testily replied: "Of course. What else did you think?"

The regular monthly meeting, officially described as "routine," was held amid speculation that West Germany would either revalue or let the mark float freely.

The Danish Finance Minister, Poul Nyboe Andersen, put it more formally in a news conference. He said the five decided they had "the will and the means to maintain the structure of current exchange rates."

Besides Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Andersen, the other participants were Willy de Clercq of Belgium, W. Duijsenberg of the Netherlands and Pierre Werner of Luxembourg. The directors of their national banks were also present.

The five maintain the link with Norway and Sweden, neither EEC members, through their national banks.

Mr. Andersen confirmed that the question of "a too strict Western German monetary policy" was discussed, but added that all five agreed to maintain the present structure. He said



Helmut Schmidt

the meeting was "very encouraging" and that the five were determined "to stick together and help any country with its possible problems."

He hoped the other four EEC partners—France, Italy, Britain and Ireland—would one day join in monetary cooperation. But he observed that Britain especially had "tremendous economic and political problems at this time."

Mr. Andersen said a major topic of discussion was the whereabouts and fate of the huge sums of money the Arab nations had collected lately for exported oil.

This money was expected to show up somewhere in the next two months as investments either in the United States or in Europe, he said.

The question of the destination of the Arab money is of vital interest to the European economy, he said.

Mr. Andersen announced that the fourth monthly meeting would be held in Bonn on May 19.

Pound Drops On European Money Marts

As Interest Rates In U.K. Decline

LONDON, April 10 (Reuters).—Sterling suffered heavy losses on foreign exchange markets today as a result of further declines in London interest rates.

The British currency's loss against the dollar in London was more than three cents at one stage, although it ended the day steadier and down by 2.75 cents at \$2.3555.

The decline, the largest in one day for several months, came as the four main London clearing banks cut their base lending rate by 0.5 percent to 12 1/2 percent.

Cheaper borrowing was good news for companies trying to rebuild after the three-day week, and the Financial Times index of leading shares rose by 1.3 points on the day to 294.5, following an eight-point boost yesterday.

The effect on sterling, however, pointed up the dilemma for the Labor government in its efforts to bring interest rates down at home. If British rates fall below those offered in other centers, volatile money on deposit in London usually flows out of sterling into other currencies.

In a general retreat in Europe, previously strong sterling lost ground against the West German mark, dropping to 8.07 DM from 8.12 overnight. The dollar, on the other hand, posted further advances against most European currencies.

The Bank of England's weighted depreciation index for sterling showed a 17.54 percent decline from the Smithsonian levels of December 1971, after standing at 16.58 percent yesterday.

The cut in British bank-lending rates today followed the release last week by the Bank of England of £200 million in special deposits that were taken out of the banking system to curb the growth of the money supply and to fight inflation.

The Bank of England was not believed to have intervened to break sterling's fall today and some bankers felt the dollar-sterling rate would decline to about \$2.25—which they felt would be more favorable for British trade than recent exchange rates in the \$2.40 range.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

British, U.S. Investment Firms in Link

Shareholders of Overseas Securities Co. of the United States, have cleared the way for Schlumberger European Investment Ltd. of Britain, to acquire 45 percent of the investment company's capital stock. The move is designed to expand the mutual fund, which, according to its directors, "isn't large enough to be able to absorb the necessary expenses of operating a regulated closed-end investment company on a profitable basis." It is also designed to head off a possible delisting of its shares by the American Stock Exchange for failing to meet certain standards. The fund has 141,151 shares outstanding, recently valued at \$681,774. That falls short of the Amex's listing requirement of at least 200,000 publicly held shares with a market value of at least \$1 million.

Toshiba Expects Sales to Rise

Parent-company sales of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. (Toshiba) will total about 400 billion yen (about \$1.4 billion) for the first six months of the year ending Sept. 30 and will probably reach 475 billion yen in the second half, making an overall rise of 20 percent for the year. Kazuo Iwata, executive vice-president, says after-tax earnings for the parent in the first half should be about 9.2 billion yen and should, remain at this level in the second half. Mr. Iwata says Toshiba plans to continue expanding its foreign operations, and a plan is being considered to build a

Siemens, Philips Tighten Accord

N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken and Siemens AG have agreed to intensify their cooperation in the semiconductor sector that started in 1969. Philips' West German subsidiary reports Philips notes that under the present partnership only single transistors and diodes were included. The agreement will be expanded to include integrated circuits. The companies will exchange licenses and know-how in development and production methods, Philips says.

Joint Oil Venture in Canada

Canadian Industrial Gas & Oil Ltd. (Cigol), 61 percent owned by Northern & Central Gas Corp. of Toronto, has agreed with Marubeni Corp. and Fuyo Petroleum Development Corp. of Japan, to study the feasibility of oil production from an oil sands lease held by Cigol in the Cold Lake area of northwestern Alberta. Cigol says the evaluation program, to cost an estimated \$20 million, will consist of delineation drilling, engineering studies and pilot and prototype operations. The program will evaluate the feasibility of "in-place" production rather than the surface mining and separation type of operation being carried out by Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd. In the same general area, Great Canadian, a Sun Oil Co. unit, is the only plant currently extracting oil from the Alberta oil sands.

Business With U.S. Is Doubled

Soviet Trade With West Jumps 43% in '73

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 10 (NYT).—

Soviet trade with the capitalist world, spurred by the Kremlin's intensive technology hunt, jumped more than 40 percent last year so that the West accounted for more than one-fourth of Moscow's global commerce for the first time since post-war crisis days.

Trade statistics released today showed that the United States alone had more than doubled its two-way trade with the Soviet Union to become its second most important Western trading partner, earning a \$1-billion trade surplus with the Russians.

By Soviet accounting, two-way trade with the United States totaled \$1.56 billion, at the prevailing 1973 exchange rate of \$1.24 to the ruble.

West Germany was the Soviet Union's top Western trading partner, with a trade total of

\$1.62 billion. That was still less than one-third the total of Soviet trade with East Germany, Russia's No. 1 trade partner.

However, the overall growth of Soviet trade with Socialist countries was a very modest 8 percent. This meant that for the first time in years the Socialist world accounted for less than 60 percent—58.4 percent, in fact—of the Soviet Union's global trade in 1973.

With the rest of the world feeling the squeeze of the energy crisis, Moscow stepped up its energy exports last year in all categories.

Priorities to Communists

Today's preliminary report in the Economic Gazette did not give a detailed breakdown in all categories, but traditional Socialist trading partners appeared to have been given priority in receiving increased oil exports from the Soviet Union.

Soviet oil exports increased from 107 million metric tons in 1972 to 118 million metric tons in 1973. The share going to Socialist countries increased from 60 to 65 million metric tons, from year to year. A metric ton is roughly equivalent to seven barrels.

Of Moscow's Western trading partners, Finland received 10 million tons, Italy about 9 million, West Germany 8 million, and France more than 5 million. In Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia received 14.3 million tons, East Germany 13 million tons, Poland more than 12 million, Bulgaria more than 9 million, and Hungary more than 6 million.

Soviet natural gas exports jumped from 3.4 billion cubic meters in 1972 to 4.9 billion in 1973, and its electric energy exports from 6.9 billion kilowatt hours in 1972 to 8.4 billion in 1973. But no breakdown of recipients was given.

In a separate report today Tass said that Moscow and its East European trading partners, including Romania, were near agreement on construction of a 1,850-mile gas pipeline from Orenburg in the southern Urals to Uzhgorod, on the Soviet border with Czechoslovakia, to deliver more gas to Eastern Europe.

Italy Has Payments Deficit As Trade Gap Grows Wider

ROME, April 10 (AP-DJ).—

Italy had a payments deficit of \$4 billion last (about \$56 million) in January, compared with a surplus of \$28.9 billion in December and a deficit of \$32.6 billion in January, 1973, the Bank of Italy announced today.

The January deficit, according to preliminary figures, came from a deficit in current accounts of \$25 billion and a surplus in capital movements of \$21 billion.

Payments in January were mainly influenced by two factors: A steady increase in international borrowing by Italian state agencies and a rapidly growing import bill, especially for crude oil, meat and sugar.

In early 1973, Banca d'Italia set a policy of encouraging the widest possible borrowing abroad by various state agencies. These agencies, which have borrowed an estimated \$900 billion in the past 18 months, turn their hard currencies over to the bank and receive lire in exchange for domestic development projects.

It was this that accounted for the turnaround in capital movements from deep deficit to the current surpluses.

Offsetting the surplus in capital movements has been a worsening trade deficit. Italy usually runs a deficit in trade which is balanced by tourist income and emigrants' remittances, but in recent months the rapid rise in the cost of crude oil especially has overwhelmed these balancing factors.

In trade figures released yesterday it was disclosed that the trade deficit gathered momentum in December and for all of 1973 stood at a record \$250 billion, compared with a 1972 deficit of only \$152 billion.

Italian government policy seems to be to abandon any real hope that the trade deficit can be corrected or reversed, and concentrate on the capital accounts.

To improve the capital accounts position without continued borrowing, Italy recently raised the discount rate to 9 percent

from 6.5 percent. The government also hopes to lessen private capital exports by making domestic securities investment more attractive.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Italy said the country's net official bank reserves stood at \$370 billion at the end of January, compared with \$310 billion at the end of December.

U.S. Oil Firms Said to Violate Anti-Trust Law

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, April 10 (NYT).—Witnesses before a congressional subcommittee charged yesterday that major oil companies have been breaking anti-trust laws for years with the knowledge and sometimes the approval of the Departments of Justice and the Interior.

Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., chairman of a House subcommittee investigating federal oil and gas leasing policy, and three witnesses complained that the major oil corporations are either dictating the terms of survival to smaller companies or forcing them out of business.

Rep. Dingell said the connections between the companies were a "monstrous web" of ties involving exploration, lease bidding, production, refining, pipelines and marketing.

Rep. Dingell and the witnesses insisted that the practices of the major oil companies were anti-competitive and violated the Sherman and the Clayton anti-trust acts.

One witness, William Lamont, a former attorney in the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, charged that one oil consortium made up of five companies on the West Coast had manipulated prices during the last eight years so that California received for state-owned oil \$900 million less than its true value.

The testimony came during continuation of hearings into the impact of federal offshore oil leasing policies on the smaller companies. The hearings are being held by the subcommittee on activities of regulatory agencies of

the House Permanent Select Committee on Small Business.

In seeking to document what he called anti-competitive leasing and production activities of the major companies, Kenneth Corp., a Democratic member of the California Assembly, called attention to a series of "joint ventures" by the companies in bidding for leases to state-owned oil.

Mr. Corp. said the state legislature had received documents that led the staff to believe that "virtually every joint venture among any of the major oil companies cooperating in California is in violation" of the Clayton anti-trust act.

Tax Increase Set

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—A petroleum tax reform bill would let the Treasury take \$16

Banks Charged With Speculating In Money Marts

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 10 (AP-DJ).—Excessive speculation, including possible manipulation, threatens orderly trading in foreign exchange markets, several leading bankers warned today at the annual convention of the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade.

The warning was issued by George Chittenden, senior vice-president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.; Robert Le Clerc, vice-president of Continental Bank International; and Jacques de Duval, president of Banque Européenne de Financement of Paris.

The bankers said that some banks, mainly in West Germany and Switzerland, have engaged in "irresponsible and possibly immoral" trading in foreign currencies in search of profit. They did not cite any specific example. Mr. Chittenden and the other bankers urged intensified self-policing of the market.

Speaking of the "abuses," Mr. Le Clerc said "it is a trend that is picking up speed and we need to put a brake on it."

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Market Loses Bounce After Computer Failure

NEW YORK, April 10 (Reuters).—The stock market rode along a firmer path today until a computer failure forced the New York Stock Exchange to suspend trading.

The breakdown occurred shortly after 11 A.M., and when trading resumed a half-hour later the market seemed to lose some of its early muscle. At the finish, prices were lower on light turnover.

Most analysts regarded the initial gain as primarily a continuation of yesterday's technical rally—the first in four sessions.

But as more banks fell into line with the higher prime interest rate—to 10 percent from 9 3/4 percent—investor optimism gradually disappeared.

A disappointing remark on the outlook for inflation from a government official also appeared to dampen market sentiment.

Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop said he expected the United States to be faced with serious inflationary pressures in the second half of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.13 points to 943.71. It was about about 5 points up in early trading. Gainers led decliners by about 695 to 635.

Trading was slow throughout the session. Volume totaled 11.6 million shares compared with 11.33 million yesterday. IBM dropped 2 3/4 to \$20 1/4, and Burroughs, 1 7/8 to \$9 5/8, despite improved earnings.

In the case of IBM, some analysts said that the first quarter's \$294 a share versus \$234 a year earlier was "in line with expectations."

But IBM said that the 22.5 percent rate of increase in total gross income in the period may not be maintained for the balance of the year.

Walt Disney, the subject of a negative comment in a published report, slid 3 1/4 to 45 1/4. Also in retreat were International Nickel down 2 1/8 to 33 5/8, Texas Gull 2 3/8 to 28 5/8, and Polaroid 1 1/8 to 69 3/4.

Dome Mines sagged 9 points to 189 among the golds. Campbell Red Lake dropped 5 3/8 to 52, and ASA 1 1/8 to 88 3/8. The decline in the golds followed late weakness in the price of bullion in London.

General Electric dropped 1 1/4 to 53 3/4, although it reported higher first-quarter earnings after the market closed yesterday.

Low-priced Occidental Petroleum rose 3 1/4 to 10 1/8. It said net for the first two months was sharply ahead of a year ago.

Natoma's spurred 2 7/8 to 50 following a bullish earnings projection from the company.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex Index fell 0.44 to 94.26. Giant Yellowknife Mines, among the volume leaders, fell 1 7/8 to 18.

Prime Rate Rise To 10 Percent Spreads in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—The move to a 10 percent prime interest rate continued today, with banks across the country raising their prime rate from 9 3/4 percent to 10 percent, tying the record level posted last year.

Money market analysts say they expect the 10 percent prime rate—the interest charged to a bank's most creditworthy corporate customers—to become industry-wide before the end of the week.

Among the banks raising their prime rate to 10 percent were: Bank of America, the largest commercial bank in the United States; Chemical Bank of New York, seventh-largest; and Continental Illinois Bank & Trust of Chicago, eighth-largest.

Analysts say that U.S. Federal Reserve Board policies aimed at halting inflation have tightened the supply of money, making it more expensive for banks to borrow from the Fed.

Company Reports

	1973	1972
First Quarter		
Profits (millions)	\$9.9	\$10.14
Per Share	0.50	0.52
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	\$22.4	\$21.2
Profits (millions)	\$5.7	\$6.8
Per Share	0.60	0.68

	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	\$3,001.74	\$2,450.51
Profits (millions)	\$31.26	\$30.13
Per Share	3.04	2.34
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	\$21.5	\$18.9
Profits (millions)	\$2.63	\$2.04
Per Share	1.71	0.80
Per Share (Diluted)	1.56	0.77

	1974	1973
First Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	\$66.2	\$72.9
Profits (millions)	2.8	15.3
Per Share	0.27	0.51

Market Closed

The Paris stock market remained closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued.

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (as expressed in millions of US dollars)

	1973	1972	1971
Capital and reserves	421.1	39.3	325.1
Subordinated credit lines of shareholders	106.0	—	—
Net profit for the year	5.5	4.0	3.3
Medium and long term credits granted	892.7	517.7	413.3
Medium and long term credits drawn down	716.8	443.0	344.8
Securities	234.9	46.0	55.1
Short-term advances	89.7	146.9	230.8
Total assets	1,238.1	609.6	710.0

* Converted at the parity rates agreed at the Washington Conference of 1971 (100 = BF 483.5)
** Converted at the rate of 100 = BF 483.5

1974	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1974	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	1974	Stocks and	Sis.	Net
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1. 3000 1.50

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Div. in 5	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100 1/2% 100 1/2% 100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
100 1/2% 100 1/2% 100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
100 1/2% 100 1/2% 100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
100 1/2% 100 1/2% 100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
100 1/2% 100 1/2% 100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
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100 1/2% 100 1/2% 100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%
100 1/2% 100 1/2% 100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%	100 1/2%

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	Bushel	1.15	+0.01
Corn	Bushel	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	Bushel	1.25	+0.01
Wheat	Bushel	1.15	+0.01
Corn	Bushel	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	Bushel	1.25	+0.01
Wheat	Bushel	1.15	+0.01
Corn	Bushel	0.85	+0.01
Soybeans	Bushel	1.25	+0.01

Euro Is Worth...

Currency	Value
1 Euro	1.36 DM
1 Euro	1.48 Sfr
1 Euro	1.63 Lira
1 Euro	1.75 Ptas
1 Euro	2.00 Esc

Paris Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.15
Corn	0.85
Soybeans	1.25
Wheat	1.15
Corn	0.85
Soybeans	1.25

London Commodity Prices

Commodity	Price
Wheat	1.15
Corn	0.85
Soybeans	1.25
Wheat	1.15
Corn	0.85
Soybeans	1.25

London Metal Markets

Metal	Price
Copper	1.15
Aluminum	0.85
Zinc	1.25
Copper	1.15
Aluminum	0.85
Zinc	1.25

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low
IBM	115.00	114.00
AT&T	45.00	44.00
IBM	115.00	114.00
AT&T	45.00	44.00

Machine Orders Rise in Japan in February

Category	Orders
Machine tools	1.15
Machine tools	1.15
Machine tools	1.15
Machine tools	1.15

NYSE Index

Index	Value
NYSE	115.00
NYSE	115.00
NYSE	115.00
NYSE	115.00

Standard & Poor's

Index	Value
S&P	115.00
S&P	115.00
S&P	115.00
S&P	115.00

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Value
Dow	115.00
Dow	115.00
Dow	115.00
Dow	115.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Stock	Price
IBM	115.00
AT&T	45.00
IBM	115.00
AT&T	45.00

THE 60's PORTUGUESE TOURISM BEGINS TO BOOST NATIONAL ECONOMY

TORRALTA launches tourism project in Algarve.

TORRALTA acquires Quinta Sra. Filomena (200,000 sq.m.), overlooking Rio do Alvor.

TORRALTA extends its tourist activity to the peninsula of Troia.

TORRALTA acquires the northern extremity of the Troia peninsula.

Shortly after it purchases the Hotel da Praia in Troia.

TORRALTA acquires 150,000 sq.m. of terrain situated between D. Ana and Camilo beaches, followed by 300,000 sq.m. in Vale de Lagares.

MORGADO de ARGE, an additional 2,000 hectares ideally situated on the Alentejo coast, close to the Alentejo and Rocha beaches.

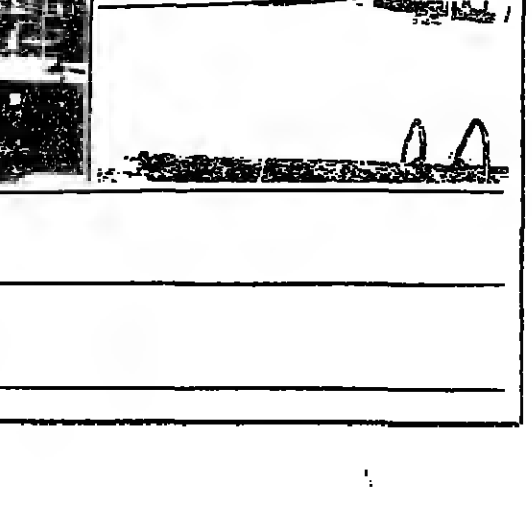
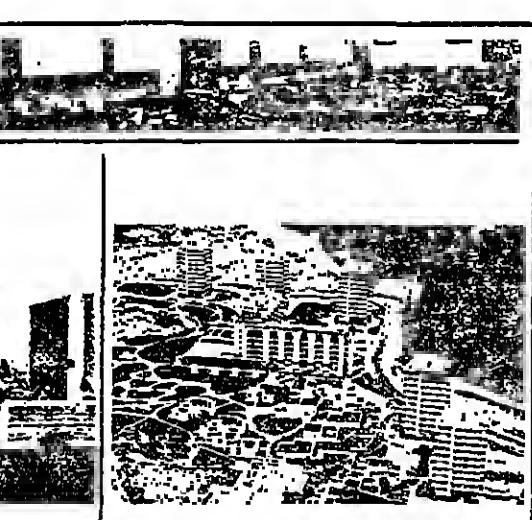
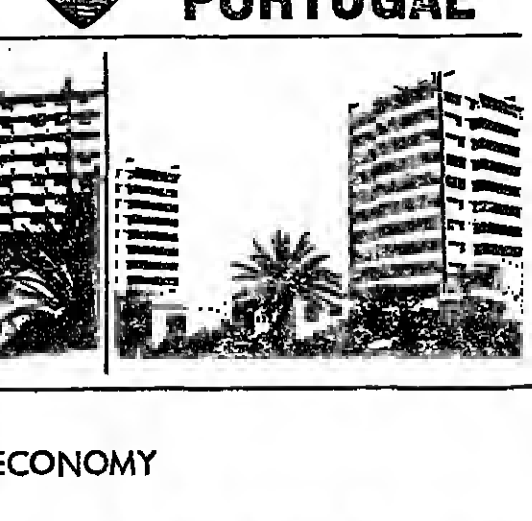
In the mountainous region of SERRA da ESTRELA, Torralta buys the hotel of the same name and the surrounding 90,000 sq.m. of land.

In the plains of ALENTEJO, it buys or rents 30,000 hectares of terrain perfect for hunting and fishing. In addition to this natural tourist attraction, the area proves ideal for cattle raising and agricultural development. Yet another benefit for present and future tourist ventures.

TORRALTA acquires:

- In ALGARVE: To complement the existing property, close to D. Ana beach (50,000 sq.m.), Torralta buys 30,000 sq.m. adjoining the Hotel da Praia, and a 200,000 sq.m. tract of land, lying between Odebrete and Chancelos.
- Following this purchase comes the acquisition of the Hotel S. Cristovao and surrounding area, with plans for a 2,000 bed complex.
- In LISBON, in the heart of the nation's capital, 4,000 sq.m. to accommodate a trio of hotels set in its own commercial street, designed for pedestrians only.

TORRALTA PORTUGAL



Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Currency	Rate
1 Euro	1.36 DM
1 Euro	1.48 Sfr
1 Euro	1.63 Lira
1 Euro	1.75 Ptas
1 Euro	2.00 Esc

Yoyo Exchange

Currency	Rate
1 Euro	1.36 DM
1 Euro	1.48 Sfr
1 Euro	1.63 Lira
1 Euro	1.75 Ptas
1 Euro	2.00 Esc

Zurich's New Look Hotels

Hotel	Address
Hotel Zurich	115.00
Hotel Zurich	115.00
Hotel Zurich	115.00
Hotel Zurich	115.00

Atlantis Hotel Zurich

Hotel	Address
Atlantis Hotel	115.00
Atlantis Hotel	115.00
Atlantis Hotel	115.00
Atlantis Hotel	115.00

Hotel International Zurich

Hotel	Address
Hotel International	115.00
Hotel International	115.00
Hotel International	115.00
Hotel International	115.00

Hotel Nova-Park

Hotel	Address
Hotel Nova-Park	115.00
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Hotel Zurich

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But the 'Nightmare' Is Over

Home Run No. 715 Cost Aaron Some Sleep

By Joseph Durso

ATLANTA, April 10 (UPI)—It was the "day after"—the day after he had made baseball history—and Henry Aaron eased into the Atlanta Braves' locker room, slipped some soft music into the cassette inside his suitcase, sat down on a wooden stool, yawned and said:

"The average person can't realize what a nightmare this has been. The last 10 days of last season, all winter, spring training, right up until today. Now I'm just tired. Not let down—

just tired. I'm beat. I'll play tomorrow. But not tonight."

The 40-year-old outfielder was beat because people wouldn't let him go to sleep after he had driven a fastball pitched by Al Downing of the Los Angeles Dodgers into the bullpen in left field at 9:07 Monday night.

At the time, there were no outers for Atlanta in the fourth inning. Darrell Evans was on first base and Aaron was being watched by a national television audience and a record crowd of 53,775 bowling fans in Atlanta Stadium.

When a relief pitcher named Tom House made a leaping catch behind the six-foot wire fence, sky and crowd stood and roared for the man who had just hit the 715th home run of his 21-year career, breaking the record set by Babe Ruth between 1915 and 1935.

"So, did you celebrate, Hammer?" asked Dusty Baker, the center fielder, in a locker room that suddenly seemed empty and calm "the day after."

"I'll be 6 o'clock this morning,"

Aaron said in a low voice, yawning again. "Home."

A Quiet Day

He stripped off a brown-striped shirt and olive-green slacks, down to a yellow undershirt and shorts, and reflected on the fact that his audience had not included the commissioner of baseball, Bowie Kuhn. What did he think about the commissioner's absence, after all the controversy and the "orders" (but the Braves star Aaron in Cincinnati over the weekend?

"I wasn't interested," Henry replied.

"It's been quiet for me today," he said. "I haven't been out of the house. I was in the ballpark until 12:30 this morning, then went home and wanted to go to sleep about 2. But the phone kept ringing, and about 2 o'clock my mother and father and some friends came by. They stayed till 8. Sort of a family celebration, and then I went to bed. Got there or four hours sleep, and that was it. Once I'm up, I can't go back to sleep."

About 700 telegrams were being stacked upstairs in a stadium office by Aaron's secretary, Carla Koplin, who has been running interference for him since last summer. All 22 other ballclubs in the big leagues sent telegrams, as did Yogi Berra, Billy Williams, Ted Williams, Bill Cosby, Hank Greenberg, Joe Louis, Roy Campanella, the Atlanta Hawks basketball team and the New York Giants football team.

"I haven't talked to Carla yet today," Aaron said with compassion. "I may have to give her the rest of the year off."

"The ball and bat are on their way to New York. They're insured for about half a million dollars. Don Rice, the national advertising manager for Magnavox, is taking them back. The Magnavox people want to show them to the public. They'll then send them to the Hall of Fame. I know that as long as the ball didn't land in the stands, I had a chance to get it back."

Borrowed Equipment

The bat was a 34-ounce, 34-1/2 inch Louisville Slugger, the kind Aaron's been swinging most of his career with some minor changes—a little longer and heavier than the one he borrowed from Del Crandall 15 years ago. When he took the big swing Monday night, he was wearing a pair of baseball shoes left behind by Joe Pepitone when the former guy bled of the New York Yankees quit the Braves and headed for Japan.

Much of Aaron's personal gear was loaned to him by the Atlanta Braves. He signed his name to a five-year contract for \$1 million. After the ball landed short of the seats Monday night, it was returned to Henry—and Magnavox was spared the necessity of paying a huge ransom for it in a market where the bidding had reached \$25,000. "I never had a dream of how it might happen," Aaron said. "I was just happy it happened—especially here, and on TV with my family in the ballpark."

Also in the ballpark at the time were the white governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter, and the black mayor of Atlanta, Maynard Jackson. They had stood next to each other on the field before the game, symbolizing to some observers the fact that Aaron had become a hero to both races after some sniping at a black ballplayer overtaking a legendary white man's home-run record.

After No. 715 cleared the fence, the game was interrupted for 11 minutes while Aaron stood be-sieged on the grass. Later, between innings, he and President Nixon, sitting on the White House lawn, watched the game. The Dodgers made the last of their six errors—under the pressure of history—and the Braves won the game, 7-4.

"I never was afraid of any injury during the off-season that might keep me from going to the record," Aaron said. "I was just one of the little stoical expressions that he favors: 'Whatever will be, will be.'"

Later, Henry took a few swings in batting practice and then bunched himself into a wind-breaker on the bench while the Dodgers recovered their poise and trounced the Braves, 6-3.

The leading home-run hitter in baseball just sat and watched, surrounded by 10,643 customers and 31,127 empty seats.

A TV Turned Off

NEW YORK, April 10 (UPI)—While a National League baseball sailed into the Atlanta Braves bullpen Monday night, Mrs. Babe Ruth the widow of the "Sultan of Swat" sat in her apartment with the television set turned off.

She was tired from a long day of shopping with her daughter, too tired to watch Henry Aaron's hit No. 715 and break her husband's long-standing home-run record.

"The newspapers let me know as soon as it happened," she said by telephone in a cheerful, but slightly weary voice.

"The Babe loved baseball so very much, I know he was pulling for Hank Aaron to break his record. I sent Henry a wire that covers everything. I'm just wishing him very good luck."

Announces Padres Play Is 'Stupid'

Hamburger King Sizzles His Baseball Team

From Wire Dispatches

SAN DIEGO, April 10.—The Padres' fourth straight loss was more than San Diego's new owner could take last night. As his team was losing to the Houston Astros, 9-5, Ray Kroc criticized his team over the ballpark's public address system.

Kroc shouted into the microphone, "I've never seen such stupid baseball in my life." At the time, the Padres were falling victim to the pitching of Houston's Larry Dierker and the hitting of Cesar Cedeno. The Padres' last win was over the Houston Astros, 1-0, in 1972.

Kroc, 72-year-old board chairman of the McDonald's hamburger chain who purchased the Padres last winter for \$12 million, made the announcement to a crowd of 39,083 who attended San Diego's home opener.

"It's no good. Somebody should talk to him. Maybe the commissioner should take action. I've never in all my years heard an owner say anything like that."

Doug Rader, the Houston third baseman, said, "It's a shame."

Pitcher Claude Osteen said, "I couldn't believe it. He'll have to learn you can't buy success in this game. At least, it's never been done before."

Second baseman Tommy Helms called Kroc's action unprofessional. "I've never heard anything like that since I've been playing," he said.

The Padres, too, were obviously upset, and team spokesman Willie McCovey said Kroc's words "will run in the players' ears for some time."

After the game last night, the

Padres' fourth straight loss, San Diego manager John McNamara closed the clubhouse for a brief talk with his players. McNamara said he would leave the park earlier than usual.

Dennis Menke, the Astros' player representative, said he would telephone Marvin Miller, head of the Major League Players' Association, to protest what Kroc had done.

"He did a big night in this city for our team as well as his," Menke said. "He isn't dealing with hamburger people, he's dealing with professional athletes."

"He thinks he's in a sales convention, dealing with a bunch of short order cooks," Rader said.

A resident of Chicago and Florida, Kroc is currently staying on a yacht in San Diego while the Padres play.

At San Francisco, Joe Morgan singled home Cesar Geronimo from third base with two out in the sixth inning as Cincinnati scored a 6-5 victory over the Padres. The defeat was the first of the season for the Giants.

Cubs 2, Phils 0

At Chicago, right-hander Bill Bonham shut out Philadelphia on four hits, pitching the Chicago Cubs to a 2-0 victory in their home opener. The Cubs got both runs in the first inning with the help of three walks, two Phillies errors and Rick Monday's double.

Yankees 3, Tigers 0

At Detroit, Lou Piniella singled home two runs in the first inning yesterday to help the New York Yankees defeat their former manager, Ralph Houk, and his Detroit Tigers, 3-0.

Houk resigned as New York's manager after last season.

It was the Yanks' fourth consecutive victory, the first season since 1945 they have won the opening four games.

Twins 2, White Sox 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Rod Carew singled twice, stole two bases and scored two runs to lead the Twins past the Chicago White Sox, 3-1. Minnesota's Larry Hise hit his first home run of the season to lead off the sixth.

A's 6, Royals 4

At Kansas City, Joe Rudi greeted Royals' reliever Lindy McDaniel with a two-run, two-out double in the ninth inning, giving Oakland a 6-4 victory.

Rangers 10, Angels 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Jeff Bur-

roughs hit a grand slam homer as Texas routed the Angels with nine runs in the second inning on route to a 10-2 victory over the Angels. Jim Bibby took advantage of the big inning to breeze to his first victory after losing on opening day.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	2	0	1.000	—
Chicago	1	0	.500	1 1/2
New York	1	0	.500	1 1/2
Montreal	0	0	.000	1 1/2
Philadelphia	1	2	.333	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000	2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	4	1	.800	—
Los Angeles	4	1	.800	—
Cincinnati	2	2	.500	1 1/2
San Diego	2	2	.500	1 1/2
Atlanta	1	3	.250	2 1/2
Houston	1	3	.250	2 1/2
San Diego	1	3	.250	2 1/2

Today's Results

St. Louis at New York, rain. New York won 1-0. (Game not played.)

Chicago at Philadelphia, rain. Philadelphia won 1-0. (Game not played.)

Los Angeles at Atlanta, night. Los Angeles won 2-1.

Houston at San Diego, 3-0.

Cincinnati at San Francisco, 3-0.

Wednesday's Games

Philadelphia at Chicago. Cincinnati at San Francisco. Los Angeles at Atlanta, night. Houston at San Diego, night. New York at St. Louis 2.

Monday's Games (not included)

Philadelphia at Chicago. Cincinnati at San Francisco. Los Angeles at Atlanta, night. Houston at San Diego, night. New York at St. Louis 2.

Thursday's Games

Philadelphia at Chicago. Cincinnati at San Francisco. Los Angeles at Atlanta, night. Houston at San Diego, night. New York at St. Louis 2.

Friday's Games

Philadelphia at Chicago. Cincinnati at San Francisco. Los Angeles at Atlanta, night. Houston at San Diego, night. New York at St. Louis 2.

Saturday's Games

Philadelphia at Chicago. Cincinnati at San Francisco. Los Angeles at Atlanta, night. Houston at San Diego, night. New York at St. Louis 2.

Sunday's Games

Philadelphia at Chicago. Cincinnati at San Francisco. Los Angeles at Atlanta, night. Houston at San Diego, night. New York at St. Louis 2.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
New York	3	0	0	3
Detroit	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0
San Diego	0	0	0	0
Atlanta	0	0	0	0
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Art Buchwald

A Changing Life-Style

WASHINGTON—A White House spokesman said last week that President Nixon's decision to pay almost a half-million dollars in back taxes was "almost totally wiped out" by Mr. Nixon's financial.

If this is true the President may have to make some dramatic changes in his life-style. These are the kind of stories we may be reading about Mr. Nixon in the next three years: WASHINGTON—President Nixon gave a state dinner last night for Queen Elizabeth II at a McDonald's hamburger stand in Chevy Chase, Md. The President explained to the queen and Prince Philip that the White House was being redecorated and McDonald's was the only place he could rent on such short notice.

Entertainment for the evening was provided by Henry Mancini, Burt Bacharach, Peggy Lee, Glen Campbell and Johnny Cash records on a juke box which was loaned to the President for the evening.

Each guest was served one "big mac" and a bag of French fried potatoes. After dinner the President toasted the queen in Welch's grape juice, and presented her with a ro-yo which was given to him by the Grand Old Opry in Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Nixon said she was looking forward to the dinner the British ambassador was giving the royal family on the following evening at the British Embassy as she was still hungry.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif.—President Nixon arrived here today on

More British Vacationers
LONDON, April 10 (UPI)—More Britons are taking vacations most of them within Britain, the British Tourist Authority said yesterday. They took a record number of 48,750,000 trips of four nights or more away from home last year, a rise of 2,750,000 from the previous year, BTA said. The number going abroad last year was 8,250,000, a fall of 250,000.

a Greyhound bus from Washington for the weekend. The trip took five days and the President looked a little tired as he got off at the bus station in Laguna Beach. A press spokesman angrily denied that Mr. Nixon tried to get his daughters Tricia and Julie on the bus for half fare.

The spokesman said: "The President had been advised by his lawyers that if he traveled by bus he was entitled to a family plan discount. When he was informed that this did not apply on weekends, he asked a joint congressional committee on bus travel to look into the matter. Mr. Nixon said if he was wrong he would pay Tricia's and Julie's full fare."

WASHINGTON—The White House announced today that President Nixon would be going to Moscow next month for a summit meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. The President will be traveling on a charter flight with 175 hangers and their wives from Miami. The trip will cost \$25,000, which includes hotel accommodations in the Soviet Union as well as Continental breakfast. Because the package insists on double accommodations, the President will share a room with Henry Kissinger.

Mrs. Nixon has been personally assured by Mr. Brezhnev that all gratuities as well as transportation to and from the airport are included in the price of the package.

WASHINGTON—Ronald Ziegler, the President's press secretary, announced the Nixons would hold a garage sale at the White House next Sunday. Besides presidential papers and old tapes, the Nixons were offering other items of interest, including a cloth coat, a 16-mm print of "Patton," an autographed football of the Miami Dolphins, three copies of "Six Crises" and several costumes left over from Tricia's masked ball.

The press secretary said that all items would be sold for cash, and all sales were final. Mr. Ziegler urged every American to attend this unique event, which he said may never be held by an American president again. There will be a \$1 parking charge on the Mall.



Buchwald

Supporting a Spouse Through College

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK (NYT)—It was called the "putting hubby through" diploma, and it was once awarded by universities as tokens thanks to wives of students.

The mock sheepskin is a quaint relic today, but the practice it honored—supporting a spouse while he became somebody—endures with variations in graduate and professional schools.

But with the drive for equality propelling women into the upper reaches of academe, the decision to support a student husband is being weighed on a new scale. After all, the reasoning goes, if John can study medicine, why can't Jane; if he aspires to a professorship, why not she?

And in the face of dual ambitions, the question of who pays for whom and how has taken on new complexities.

No statistics have yet surfaced, but impressions collected from New York to California indicate that, for all its impact, women's liberation has yet to turn the tide. In short, the wife working to aid her husband is still the norm.

Man's Rank

"This society still views it as more important for the husband to get an advanced degree, so important that wives are still willing to pay toward that end. The man still comes first," said Irwin W. Sizer, dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate school.

The man may indeed rank first, but for a growing band of couples it's only temporary. Many have devised formulas for the pursuit of two degrees, going through simultaneously, alternating, combining part-time employment and study, postponing children.

Whatever the blueprint, the constantly soaring tuition and cost of living—which can now total \$6,000 to \$8,000 a year—create a burden that is usually countered with a patchwork of resources.

The Alexander Romanovs, for example, have at various times financed his master's degree courses at the Manhattan School of Music and her doctoral work in French at Columbia University with an incentive award, federal state and university loans and a gift of two months' rent from Mr. Romanov's father.

Even so, we've sometimes taken out emergency loans from Columbia to pay the rent," Mrs. Romanov said, noting with relief that her husband now holds a fulltime teaching position while continuing his own studies.

While students struggle to make academic ends meet, uni-

versities find that drastic cutbacks in federal government and foundation aid have left them with fewer dollars for fellowships. As a result, financial officers are retooling the criteria on which they distribute aid, putting more emphasis on need and less on merit.

"Right now none of us really knows how to assess need; it's an Alice-in-Wonderland situation," said Dean Peter McKinney of Harvard University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

How do young women feel about that clarion call in a time when they are redefining their own roles?

Their attitudes seem to be a delicate balance between hard-nosed realism and cooperation.

"Everyone agrees that this is a joint decision that the husband will attend school, no matter what the sacrifice: postponement of children, no car, little furniture," said Carol Foglesong, president of the Dames Club, a 600-member organization of graduate students' wives and married graduate students at the University of Chicago.

"Many people feel, 'I'm going to put him through now, but he will put me through later,'" she said.

Although she has a bachelor's degree from Wellesley College and a master's from Wesleyan University, Katharine Jones does not resent being a secretary at MIT, a job that became crucial when her husband's Danforth Foundation grant for work in English history at Harvard expired.

Bored at First

"When I first started almost three years ago, I was bored and felt I wasn't using my degree, but I'm not planning a career, so I really don't mind," she said.

"No, I'm really not using my education," said Karl Nirmel of her position as a book processor at NYU's Elmer B. Post Library. "But I feel that because my husband is under a great deal of stress, it would be very difficult if I had a stressful job."

Mrs. Nirmel's husband, Chitt, decided after getting his PhD in engineering that he would be happier in law and is in his second year at the NYU School of Law.

And then there's Ann Pearson, whose husband is in the graduate program at NYU School of Law. "I've never paid any of my husband's tuition, nor be mine," she said. "We both borrowed money for our educations and both paid off our own loans. That way I can never say when I'm 35, 'I put you through law school.' His education belongs to him, and mine to me."

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today, but the practice it honored endures with variations in

graduate and professional schools.

The Duchess of Windsor Arrives in New York

Accompanied by two of her pug dogs, her attorney and a secretary, the Duchess of Windsor arrived in New York Tuesday aboard the Italian liner Raffaello. Commenting on life since the death of the duke two years ago, the duchess said, "I don't go out as much and I'm much lonelier." The former American socialite said that the British monarchy has changed since 1956 when the then King Edward VIII had to abdicate to marry her. "They made a fuss then but I don't think they would make a fuss now," she said, adding that she gets along well with the British royal family. The duchess, who said that she did not intend to write an autobiography ("That would be the most dreadful thing to do"), will be staying at New York's Waldorf Astoria for about a month.

Duchess of Windsor

... arriving in New York

AN EXPLANATION: Julie Nixon Eisenhower says President Nixon could have contested portions of his back tax bill but did not in order to encourage Americans to support the tax collection system. Speaking in Memphis, Mrs. Eisenhower said, "Frankly, my father's entire position on the tax matter has been one of trying to encourage people to support the Internal Revenue [Service] system."

Russian research chemist Pavel Litvinov, 34, who spent four years in exile in Siberia, has arrived in New York and says that he was happy to be in the "land of the immigrants." Litvinov spent four months in prison and four years working in a Siberian mine from 1938 to 1972. "The fact that my name was known in the West saved me from more severe punishment," he said. He and his family were allowed to leave the Soviet Union last month.

SUED: Denis Duke, in New York and in Trenton, N.J. in New York, a private investigator, agency says that the tobacco heiress owes almost \$200,000 in an investigation of a \$100,000 burglary at her New Jersey estate. In Trenton, the Animal Medical Center of New York City is suing for \$1.75 million, charging that "armed members of the Duke police department" halted research projects at Duke Farms in Hillsborough Township, N.J. Also named in the suit are Kroy C. Leopold, described as Miss Duke's "security adviser," and

Duchess of Windsor

... arriving in New York

Laon Amar, a friend of the heiress, who is also executive vice-president of her private Southeast Asia Artistic and Cultural Foundation. The research projects were being conducted on Miss Duke's property under a lease containing a 30-day cancellation clause. The complaint says that Miss Duke gave the center notice on Feb. 1 that the lease was to be terminated on March 4. Four days later, the complaint charges, Leopold, Amar and the "armed Duke police" forcibly took possession of the property and "confiscated" animals, records and laboratory facilities. The center says it will have to "expend years of additional work to restore the research projects to their former status." The center had been working on the Duke property since 1968.

The "Sonny and Cher" program, one of the top-rated CBS shows, has been canceled for the fall season. Fred Silverman, programming chief of CBS, announced the news Friday but declined to say if the recent breakup of the couple's marriage had had any influence on the CBS decision. Sonny Bono, 39, and Cher, 27, were married in October, 1964, and split up last February.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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